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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE late arrival in this city of a deputation of Cherokee Chiefs, having, from their appearance, excited considerable attention, has induced the following statement and observations relative to that nation.

To speak generally, the progress of the useful arts, a variety of manufactures, and pursuits of agriculture, is so great amongst these people, as ought effectually to remove prejudices that formerly existed against the Red-men of America. A person travelling through the Cherokee country is agreeably surprised to find the cards and the spinning-wheel in use in almost every family. They raise the cotton and the indigo, spin and dye the yarn, and weave it into handsome cloth, with which they clothe their families in a decent and comfortable manner in the habits of the white people. There are more than one thousand spinning wheels, and upwards of one hundred looms, in the Cherokee nation, which are all in use with much industry. Amongst them are found silversmiths, blacksmiths, coopers, saddlers, tanners, shoemakers, and wheelwrights. Specimens of these manufactures may be seen at the house of Mr. Morin in this city. These mechanics are principally self-taught. Part of their tools are furnished by the public, and part by themselves. The plough and the hoe are in common use amongst them. By the assistance of some white men, they make large quantities of saltpetre and powder, with which their own people are supplied at a much cheaper rate than formerly; and some is carried out of their country to sell to the white people in Georgia and Tennessee. They have several grist mills, and one saw mill. So far have they changed the hunting-life for pursuits leading to civilization; and all this has been done since the year 1794, when there was not a pair of cards, spinning-wheel, or loom, or even a mechanic, in their nation. They have large stocks of black-cattle, horses, and other domestic animals: they make some butter, and cheese of a good quality is

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made in a number of families. Since agriculture and the domestic arts have become the principal object of pursuit, their population has evidently increased.

There are now seven schools in their country, where more than one hundred children are taught reading and writing, and some of them arithmetic. They are fast emerging from a state of barbarity to a state of improved and amiable society, and, under the countenance and fostering hand of the Government of the United States, will become useful citizens, and will contribute no inconsiderable portion to the strength of our country, to which they are becoming every day more and more attached, from interest and affection. There has formerly existed an erroneous opinion, that the aborigines of this country could not be brought to a state of civilization. A great part of the Cherokees are now actually civilized. To fix the precise point where barbarity ceases, and civilization begins, is perhaps impossible. Many of these people have considerable information, and great decency of manners: these are strong marks of civilization. If in any society it be required that every individual be well informed, and decent in manners, before that society could be entitled to the appellation of civilized society, I do not know what considerable district of any country would be entitled to the appellation. The fact is, the Cherokees have made considerable advances in civilization, the consideration of which will afford much satisfaction to the Government, to the Administration, and to the friend of man every where. It has been some expence to the Government, but it has saved more expence. It has almost destroyed their thirst for war, which, although it flattered the pride of the warrior, must, if persisted in, eventually terminate in their extinction. But in the revolution of events their destiny has been placed in the hands of the United States, whose magnanimity, it is presumed, will not let them perish.

I have several times visited the principal school, which is under the patronage of the Government. The progress of the children

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children in reading and writing is equal to that of any other children of their age. The order of the school, and decency of manners, excites in the mind of the spectator pleasing and affecting contemplation: it would wrest the barbarous from his ferocity, and evince to the mind, that it is not the colour of the skin that designates the savage.

RETURN. J. MEIGS.

City of Washington, Dec. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR readers are doubtless under obligations to you for the curious information you have afforded them in a matter so much talked of on the Continent as Dr. Gall's System of Craniology. But as the leading place assigned to it in your Miscellany, and the air of consequence with which it is ushered to notice, may impress many with an opinion of its truth and importance, I shall request your insertion of a few remarks, the tendency of which is to shew, that a more absurd, futile, and groundless speculation, was never in an enlightened age presented to the public. In fact, it is a worthy successor to the worn out impostures of astrology and chiromancy; and the reception it has met with is a proof that there always exists a fund of folly and credulity among mankind upon which a pretender to extraordinary discoveries may freely draw. Its success among a people so much distinguished of late years by metaphysical subtlety, may indeed excite some surprize; but that subtlety has so much passed the bounds of plain sense, and has penetrated so far into the regions of mysticism, that it has probably rather prepared the way for the admission of extravagant hypotheses, than fortified the reason against them.

I shall begin by observing, that the whole physiological basis of this theory, (if it may be so called,) is a piece of trivial and dubious analogy. The fact that man has a greater proportional quantity of brain than other animals, (which, however, is not universally true,) has led to the inference that the size of the brain is connected with the quantity or degree of the intellectual faculty. Admitting this to be true with respect to mind or intellect in general, it must have been assumed by Dr. Gall, that superiority in any particular mental quality will be accompanied by superior bulk of some portion of the brain which is the seat of that quality; and further, that such superior bulk will be

denoted by some correspondent elevation of the skull, which shall be sensible to sight or touch. But what a baseless fabric is this? In the first place, the bulk of the head, and therefore of the whole brain, in man, is not found by experience to bear any ratio to the mental capacity; hence there would be no reason from analogy to expect that such ratio should exist with respect to particular capacities, did we even know in what part of the brain they resided. But, secondly, so far from our being able to point out the local residence of any particular mental faculty in the brain, we are totally ignorant of the relation of any part of it to the production of thought or sensation; and we can only in general conclude, from the phenomena of life, that the brain is the seat and organ of all mental operations. The degree or extent of these faculties or operations has probably no reference whatever to material bulk; at least it is certain that no anatomical researches have hitherto discovered such a reference. It is manifest, then, that there cannot be a more wanton sport of the fancy, or rather a more impudent piece of quackery, than to draw a map of the surface of the skull, dividing it into imaginary regions of intellect or moral character, when no anatomist would undertake, from the nicest dissection of the whole brain, to detect the organic diversity which produces the difference between the greatest genius and the stupidest dunce, the most virtuous and the most vicious of men. The ancient folly of dividing the heavens into *houses*, distinguished by particular influences derived from the arbitrary appellations of the stars and constellations, was not more visionary than Dr. Gall's craniological map, even supposing that all the regions in it were designated by qualities that might be regarded as innate, and connected with a material and organical cause. But the extravagance is heightened by the metaphysical absurdities of his system, which are not less glaring than the physical, as I shall proceed to show.

In his list of *organs*, the annexed qualities are in great part merely of a secondary nature, induced by habit and education. What, for example, is a propensity to *thieving*, but the common selfish principle operating in a particular mode, and unchecked by moral discipline. Every child will without hesitation take the toy or apple of another, till it is taught otherwise; as every brute animal will permanently obey its selfish instincts. The whole tribe of South Sea Islanders are thieves.

thieves by profession, at least with regard to strangers; not, I presume, because they have the *thieving organ* more prominent than the European sailors who visit them; but because they have been accustomed to consider as a lawful prize every foreign article on which they can lay their hands; as the said sailors will most readily do, when backed by a commission to plunder. The *murderous* propensity, in like manner, is nothing more than a spirit of revenge or rapine brought into act by an habitual disregard to human life, fostered by ferocious manners; and it exists in every member of a community in certain rude and necessitous states of society. *Religious fanaticism* is made by Gall the subject of a peculiar organ. But what is this except an ardent disposition bent by accident upon those objects with which religion is conversant, and which from their nature are calculated to exert a powerful influence over the soul? Thirst of glory, and strong attachment to friend, country, or any other object of passion or desire, are not less liable than religion to run into fanaticism in warm tempers. The notion of distinct organs for recollecting places, persons, and words, is too chimerical to deserve a remark. The organ of sexual instinct (as it is called,) would scarcely by any one else be sought in the brain; and an organ of fitness for particular arts would by an anatomist be rather expected to appear at the origin of the nerves subservient to particular senses, than on the outside of the brain. Finally, a sounder philosophy would certainly rather refer to education and early association a disposition to philological, philosophical, or scientific pursuits, than to any diversity of material organization.

Dr. Gall, however, or his advocates, when beaten from all theoretical ground for his system, would probably place it upon the evidence of fact; and simply assert that such and such protuberances of the skull have by experience been found always accompanying such and such mental faculties or propensities. This is putting it upon the same footing with physiognomy; and indeed craniology may be regarded as only a caricature of the fanciful physiognomy of Lavater. But what a long, patient, and impartial examination, would be requisite to substantiate even any single concurrence of this kind! It is not enough for him to shew in ten thieves or murderers his pretended organs of theft and murder; he must also negatively demonstrate that they do *not* exist in persons

unsuspected of such propensities. The truth is, that the surface of the skull is full of inequalities, protuberances, and depressions, some the result of the action of the muscles, or of posture and compression, others consequent upon the original process of ossification, which may afford abundance of distinctive marks to a systematizer, but which would probably be found to appear promiscuously among mankind, and to bear no constant relation whatever to the action of the brain. It is well known that some savage nations mould the head to any form they please by early pressure, so as to render its appearance scarcely human; yet it has never been asserted that any moral or intellectual alteration is the consequence of such treatment. What destruction does this single fact make of the craniological theory; since it is manifest that a number of these supposed organs must be totally obliterated by giving the skull a square or a sugar-loaf form, as practised by some Indian nations!

I cannot conclude without a remark on the permission given to Dr. Gall of visiting the prisoners at Torgau, and pronouncing upon their guilt from an examination of their skulls. The gravity of this philosophical farce would provoke a smile, did not its impropriety excite other feelings. It is true, the persons visited were for the most part condemned criminals, confined by way of punishment; but as the rigour and duration of the confinement was probably to be modified by circumstances of behaviour, nothing could be more contrary to the principles of justice than to suffer a kind of moral report to be made, deduced from a fanciful theory, which might, upon credulous minds, have the effect of fixing an opinion of the character of the culprits, not to be altered by subsequent conduct. Of the presumptuous confidence with which this craniological inquest was made, we have an evidence in the following sentence: "That no innocent person was among them, could be easily *proved* by their organs of thieving, which were seen or felt at the first look or touch." What a monstrous mode of proof! If this visionary system come to prevail, I suppose skull-feeling in Germany will supersede the examination of witnesses.

It would be easy to criticise the particulars related of this extraordinary visitation, and to shew, from the paltry subterfuges and ambiguous declarations, that the whole is a juggle between imposture

on one side, and credulity and love of wonder on the other; but as I trust enough has been said to prove that the foundation of the system is false and absurd, it will not be necessary to refute a pretended appeal to fact, the scene of which lies at a distance, and which is evidently the narrative of a prejudiced admirer.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE want of societies for scientific and literary improvement has been long felt in many considerable towns in Scotland, and I believe in none more than in Aberdeen.

The utility of such institutions being so generally acknowledged, it is truly a matter of surprise to find so few of them in this kingdom, especially when the facility of forming them is considered. Any attempt, however small, to promote the interests of literature, and to diffuse moral, political, and philosophical knowledge, among men of all ranks, will meet with the marked approbation of the sincere well-wisher to his country; and I am persuaded you will receive peculiar satisfaction in being able to communicate to the public the feeblest efforts which may be at any time directed to so important and desirable an object.

In Mr. Nicholson's Philosophical Journal for December last, "A Traveller" has expressed his surprise to find no antiquarian or literary society, or subscription-library, at Aberdeen; and I agree with his remark, that those who know the respectability of the place, cannot fail to be astonished at it. To account for so singular a fact would perhaps be deemed presumptuous. I have too much respect for my fellow-citizens to attribute it to a want of taste; but I cannot help blaming those amongst us who are qualified for supporting such institutions, for their want of attention in this respect. The professors of both universities certainly unite talents with influence and respectability. It were to be wished that they and other literary characters in town had more concern for the improvement of the community at large, and would make suitable efforts to promote it.

It would be doing injustice to the liberality of the proprietors of the Athenæum and circulating-library, to deny these institutions their respective merits and advantages. But I apprehend that neither

of them is sufficient to supply the *defideratum* mentioned by Mr. Nicholson's correspondent. The first is principally calculated for the commercial part of the inhabitants, and those who have time to lounge: the second, although comprising much useful reading, is somewhat defective in the selection of the books, and affords little opportunity for the union of literary exertions. A society whose books are the property of the individual subscribers, is far better adapted not only for advancing knowledge, and bringing useful talents into notice, but also for giving a favourable bias to the pursuits of ingenious young men of all descriptions, to whom such a society is at all times accessible, from the small expence attending it. People become more solidly concerned in promoting the success of any scheme in proportion as their personal interests are interwoven with it; and we may therefore conclude that a man will take more real pleasure, and perhaps derive more profit, from reading a book which he considers as his own property, than one only lent him for a time.

Impressed with these considerations, a few persons in Aberdeen instituted a subscription library upon the 22d of February, 1805, under the title of the Caledonian Literary Society, which has already increased to upwards of one hundred members, and which is daily augmenting in number and respectability. Besides embracing all the periodical publications of merit in Great Britain, our stock is enriched with a selection of the most approved books, either presented by the members, or purchased from the society's funds.

It is worthy of remark, that the trifling sum of six shillings per annum is only required from each subscriber to the Caledonian Literary Society. So inconsiderable an expence, contrasted with the great variety of useful and entertaining knowledge to be derived from it, must form a very powerful recommendation in its favour. We have been informed with pleasure that many persons in Glasgow, who are not members of the society established there, have contributed liberally to its support, by giving books,—an example worthy of the imitation of others.

It is also in contemplation to institute a philosophical society, on a similar plan to those in London, Edinburgh, &c., for the purpose of receiving occasional dissertations on a variety of literary and other subjects, to be deposited as the property, or

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entered into the books of the society, and afterwards published in such manner as the society may direct.

Should any of the friends of science in Inverness, Banff, Peterhead, or other places, be desirous of establishing similar institutions, we will most cheerfully furnish them with a copy of our plan and regulations.

We have a sincere wish to see every encouragement given to undertakings so laudable and beneficial, and have with this view made the present communication, to give publicity to ours, through the medium of your widely-circulated and instructive Magazine.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ALEX. CROMBIE, Preses.

Aberdeen, January 2, 1806.

P. S. I would wish to be informed, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, if the Society for Scientific Information was ever established; if it was, by publishing the plan, the manner in which names are received, &c., you would oblige many, and none more so than,
Yours, &c. A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much pleased to see, in a future Number of your literary repository, an authentic Account of the Life, and, if it can be obtained, a List of the Writings, of the late Mr. John Huddleston Wynne. To my knowledge he was one of those few literary characters whose abilities were exerted in the cause of morality and religion; and though I believe he was the greater part of his life in indigent circumstances, could not be induced by any pecuniary consideration to sacrifice his opinion to his interest either in politics or the cause of virtue. These qualities will cause his name to be embalmed in the recollection of those who in his life-time were his more intimate acquaintance, and such as are admirers of rectitude of conduct. But as his writings, though voluminous, are scattered, and few of them have his name prefixed, it would be extremely gratifying to me, and several of my friends, to know how to collect such of them as are yet extant. I have been informed he left two sons, promising youths, and that one of them inherited a literary taste. If they are alive at this moment, I am surprised they should not afford the public a better medium of judging of the merits of their deceased father than what are to be gleaned from the accounts that have been recently published in a newspaper, and likewise in a periodical publica-

tion, which lately pretended to furnish us with some anecdotes of this author. As a poet he was held in great esteem; and few have surpassed the harmony of his numbers, or the sublimity of his imagination. His "History of Ireland," and "History of America," gained him repute, and certainly possess a considerable share of merit; but his political opinion leading him to espouse the administration of the late Lord North, rendered him obnoxious to the multitude, and occasioned him many bitter enemies. If I mistake not, he also wrote a "History of Rome," and was employed in the Narration of the Voyages and Travels of the celebrated Circumnavigator Captain Cook. It is certain that he was author or editor of many works besides those here alluded to, though many of them are anonymous, or ascribed to other persons; and that the "Fables of Flowers," and "Emblems for Youth," mentioned by his biographers before alluded to, were only among his trivial performances. As a friend to virtue, religion, and truth, his name ought to be rescued from oblivion; and if any of your contributors can give a more accurate account of this historian and poet than what has hitherto appeared, they would, I think, oblige the public by so doing, and likewise confer a favour on, Sir, &c.

February 24, 1806. PHILOMATHOS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DOUBTS concerning the usual ETYMOLOGY of the WORD 'ENGLAND.'

IT is certain Constantine, Maximus, and other Roman Generals, draughted from this country the flower of their troops. At the Court of Constantinople, Britons, and British posterity, had served for ages as life-guards to the Emperors. They were eminently trusted, and were called *Varangs*, or battle-axe men. The use of the battle-axe was indeed common to all the Northern people; it was their principal weapon. They retained at that Court the English language. Anna Comnena, the daughter of the Emperor Alexius, speaking of these battle-axe men, or British life-guards, thus describes them:

Οἱ δὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων τὰ ξιφὴν κραδαίνοντες, πατρῶν παραδοσὶν καὶ οἷον παρακταθήκην τινα καὶ κληρὸν τὴν εἰς τὴν Αὐτοκρατορίας πρὶν καὶ τὴν τῶν σαρμάων αὐτῶν φυλακὴν ἀλλοῦ ἐξ ἀλλῆ διαδεχομένοι τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν πρὶν ἀκραδαῖον διατήρησι, καὶ ἔδε φίλον παῖδας ἀνεξόνται περὶ προδοσίας λόγον.—p. 62.

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"These carry their battle-axes slung over their shoulders; and have from their ancestors received, as a sacred deposit and inheritance, the trust of the Emperor's life, as body-guard. That traditional loyalty of theirs they have preserved uncorrupt, and will not bear so much as the least mention of treason."

At the Emperor's table, (πολυκρονίζουσι οἱ βαρβαροὶ κατὰ τὴν πάλαιαν γλῶσσαν αὐτῶν, ἥτοι ἰσχυλῶνται τὰς πελεκεῖς αὐτῶν συγκεκλιμένοι ἀποτελειῖναι. Cod. p. 90.) "They cry Long Life in their own country language, (viz., in the *English manner*.) brandishing their battle-axes, and making a clasp of arms."

Again,—Εὐνὸν δ' εἰσι τέτε ΒΡΕΤΤΑΝΙΚΟΝ βασιλεῖσι Ῥωμαίων δαδόνον ΑΝΕΚΑΘΕΝ, — (Cinnamus, l. i., p. 4.)—"These men were Britons from time immemorial in the service of the Roman Emperors."

Other Greek authors, of the lower empire, Briennius Cæsar, Nicetas Chroniata, &c., attest the same. Pachymeres especially mentions, Ἐξῆς ἐξ Ἑγγλίων, Harry, (for Henry,) one of the *English*.

These historical testimonies prove pretty clearly that the persons here referred to (Britons,) were life-guards at the Grecian Court considerably prior to the Saxon revolution; (the ἀνεκαθεν, or 'anciently,' of Cinnamus must refer to a more remote period;) while the words Ἑγγλίων, 'English,' ἰσχυλῶνται, 'in the English manner,' are used by the Greek writers so familiarly as to prove that the Britons were then currently known by the specific distinction of English. If so, the word *England* is very improperly derived from the *Anglo Saxons*, a people who, whether they came from the deserts of Jutland, Westphalia, Pomerania, or Denmark, Camden with all his diligence of inquiry could never determine. In short, we must look for the etymology of the word 'England' from another source than the Anglo-Saxons. But from what source? A. WILLIAMS.

New Malton, Feb. 17, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME observations having appeared in a late Number of your work, by Mr. Bewick of Newcastle, respecting an Account of a Mr. Johnson of Newcastle, published by Mr. Pinkerton of London, which was said to have come from the Messrs. Morison of Perth, I conceive it incumbent on me simply to state,—That Mr. Johnson, a very ingenious and promif-

ing young artist from Newcastle, was employed by me to make copies of paintings in Taymouth Castle, for Mr. Pinkerton. While engaged in this work, this interesting youth died, and that under circumstances peculiarly affecting. After his death, Mr. Pinkerton, anxious to do as much public justice to his memory, as he had previously privately remunerated his friends, applied to me to procure some account of him for publication. Equally a stranger to his history as Mr. Pinkerton, I applied to some of his acquaintances in his native town; and their communications I transmitted Mr. P. If in these there should be any mistake as to his employment while apprentice to Mr. Bewick, I can only say I have no particular access to know; nor do I suppose that to most of your readers it will appear of any importance. If I have been the undesigning vehicle of any incorrect information to the world, which Mr. Bewick considers as of professional injury to him, I sincerely regret it. I have no interest in extolling Mr. Johnson's abilities at the expence of Mr. Bewick. I am, Sir, &c.,

JAMES MORISON.

Perth, Dec. 17, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the poem of "Universal Beauty," mentioned by your Correspondent S. L., some account may be acceptable to your readers. It was written by Henry Brooke, Esq., author of *Gustavus Vasa*, *Farmer's Letters*, &c., &c. After having been submitted, I believe, to the revision, or at least the perusal, of Pope, it was published in 1735, and again in 1736. It appeared again in an edition of the author's Works which was published by J. Sewall, Cornhill, London, in 1789. This edition was revised, corrected, and considerably augmented, by the author's daughter, by whom it was re-published in 1792, with a very elegant and feeling "Account of Henry Brooke, Esq." To this amiable and very ingenious young lady (who was in every respect worthy of her father,) the public is indebted for the "Reliques of Irish Poetry," a work which reflects honour on Ireland, and serves to justify the observation of Spenser, that the songs of the Irish bards "favoured of sweet wit and good invention."

It appears from the letter of your Correspondent, that a translation of the "Conubia Florum" is projected. Of the author of this work little I believe is known. I think

I think, however, that if the translator would mention his address in your Magazine, he might receive from Ireland some account of the author.

It was said some time ago that a translation of all the Poetical Works of Tasso was in contemplation. Can you favour me with any account of this undertaking? A translation of the "*Gerusalemme Liberata*" by Miss Watts was promised, but has not appeared. The specimen which this lady published is justly and highly praised by Dr. Drake.

It is said by the author of "*Historical Essays on the Revival of the Drama in Italy*," p. 182, that at one period in Italy the stage curtain was divided into two parts, and drawn back on each side when the scene was to be exposed. Would not this appear to have been the custom in England in the time of Massinger, from the following passage in the "*Guardian*"?

This is but an induction; I'll draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter.

The history of the stage curtain in different countries, however unimportant it may appear to some of your readers, is certainly a curious subject.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your last month's Magazine a letter from Leeds, signed "An Artist," requesting that some brother-artist in town would give your country readers information respecting the value of the different articles that compose Mr. Bowyer's Historic Lottery. Should you not happen to receive any communication on this subject from an abler pen than my own, I shall feel some pleasure in your giving room to the following few observations.

I must first premise that I think the proprietor was perfectly right in conceiving it necessary and proper that every individual article to be disposed of by the lottery should be submitted to public inspection; and I deem it equally honourable to his head and heart that he has taken so much pains to give every possible degree of publicity to the different parts which compose the lottery, particularly to those engravings that are to be given for the blanks; and though it may be beginning at the wrong end, yet while I am on this part of the subject I conceive it right to say, that I have visited Pall-mall more than once for the purpose of seeing these engravings. Every individual print is

there exhibited, and a board put up, warranting every purchaser of a ticket that not a single engraving will be given but what is in that room, and that of every one of them there shall never be delivered a single bad impression. Out of about fifty that are there, twenty three are entirely new plates, never yet published; and I certainly can have no hesitation in saying, that these are some of the best things of the kind I have seen for many years. — Westall's *Four Sacraments*; Opie's *Tired Soldier and the Companion*; Stothard's *Hermit*; Morland's *Winter*, and seven or eight others by that ingenious man, — are certainly choice engravings and beautiful subjects. All of them, too, are of a good size; and I cannot perceive one among them to which any objection can be made.

With regard to the gallery of pictures, it is certainly true, as Mr. Bowyer mentions in one of his Lottery-prospectuses, that "they were painted during a period of war, where from the nature of things the artists were not hurried." They certainly are a gallery of the finest productions of British genius in this country, and their being of a moderate size, very much increases their value.

With regard to the prizes, which are composed of the complete sets of the History of England, every one knows that this is the first work in Europe, taken altogether. There are certainly a few plates in it not quite equal to the rest; but this, I suppose, no human sagacity could prevent in a work which embraces two hundred engravings, and of such a magnitude as to cost seventy thousand pounds; and I understand the fact of this expenditure was proved before both Houses of Parliament at the passing of the Lottery-bill.

The works of the Views in Egypt, Palestine, &c., are taken from the beautiful collection of drawings of Sir Robert Ainslie's, and cannot but be very interesting. The execution of the plates, which are done in a way to imitate the originals, is certainly much to the purpose, and has been managed very successfully.

The work to commemorate the great naval victories is now become very interesting from recent circumstances. When it is known that Smirke made the designs, and that they are engraved by Bartolozzi, Landseer, and Parker, and in their very best manner too, there needs little to be said farther respecting them: they must be excellent.

Thus, Sir, I believe I have given my brother-artist every information which
may

may be necessary ; and as I certainly consider the proprietor of the *Historic Letter* to have done every thing in his power, not only as an honourable, but a very liberal man, I feel a pleasure in having an opportunity of contributing my mite of approbation, and shall be happy to hear that this undertaking meets with that reward to which I think it is justly entitled.

In addition to his plan, I have just heard that he is presenting every purchaser of a ticket with an exceeding good portrait of Lord Nelson, or Lord Collingwood, at the option of the purchaser.

I am, Sir, &c.,

A BROTHER-ARTIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Mr. Pickbourn, (No. 140, p. 103.) with nice critical discernment has promulgated some discoveries in Latin profody, the investigation and elucidation of which entitle him to much credit. His first metrical canon seems absolute and universal ; his second will admit of exceptions in certain words, yet these exceptions are extremely few ; for instance,

Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura.

HOR.

Electram : tantum maledicit utrique vocando

HOR.

Urget utrinque latus tenuis quo semita ducit.

VIRG.

I would ask whether in such words as *celebro*, *penetro*, &c., the penult is not always short ; and whether these trifles are not therefore inadmissible at the end of an hexameter line.

In answer to your Correspondent J. J. G., (p. 224 of your last Number,) I have it in my power to inform him, that William Welsh, of Whitehaven, one of the persons named in his list, was by trade a tinker, and travelled round the south part of Cumberland for many years. Frequently have I seen him with his long white beard, when I was a boy, as he used to call at my father's to mend the kitchen-utensils. He was very poor, and consequently lived hard, generally sleeping in barns, &c. ; but he seemed contented, and moreover possessed a wonderful flow of spirits for so old a man. His wife accompanied him, and contributed her aid to their support by begging.

Your's, &c.,

W. SINGLETON.

Hastate, April 9, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Correspondent from Inverary wishes to discover some portrait of the once-celebrated Lady Vane, a friend of mine informs me that an original portrait of Lady Vane may probably be found at Caverswell Castle, near Draycott, or Cheadle, in Staffordshire. Such a portrait, and a very fine one, was certainly there about sixteen years ago. At that time there was also in that ancient residence an incomparable half-length portrait of Cromwell. I rather think a description of Caverswell Castle may be found in *Grofe*. I believe it belongs to some branch of Lord Stamford's family.

I am, Sir, &c.,

WM. WEMYSS.

January 16, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately seen a book bearing the following title, "The Infalibility of Human Judgment, its Dignity and Excellence ; being a New Art of Reasoning, and Discovering Truth, by reducing all disputable Cases to general and self-evident Propositions : illustrated by bringing several well known Disputes to such self-evident and universal conclusions ; by Mr. Lyons : " London, 1725, the 5th edition, 1 vol. 12mo. It contains bold principles of infidelity, and is apparently the germ of some recent metaphysical systems. I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents who will communicate particulars of the publication and its author.

C. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to ask, through the medium of your useful *Miscellany*, what colours are the most proper to paint a cucumber or any frame intended for the preservation of tender plants, so as to collect in the greatest quantity the heat of the Sun, and retain it to the benefit of the plants. I wish to know if it would be advisable to paint the outside of a dark colour, and the inside white ; to reverse those ; or to paint it entirely of one particular colour. The same I think holds good with respect to hot-houses or green-houses built of wood. The subject I believe has been but little attended to, and may deserve more consideration than at first sight the difference in colours is thought to possess.

Your's, &c.

March 12, 1806.

W. J. J.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR
through the UNITED STATES of AME-
RICA.

NO. VII.

[Continued from p. 218 of our last Number.]

ON the ridge of the Cove Mountain there is, to an European at least, an extraordinary prospect. You look down from an high and awful precipice upon a long but narrow valley below, which, with the exception of a few white houses, which are hardly distinguishable, in Connellsburgh, appears one entire wood, so small a proportion do the improved parts form, when compared with those yet left in a state of nature. Yet this valley is supposed to contain 20,000 inhabitants, and, as we afterwards found, many fine farms, well-improved and good houses, barns, &c.

In Davis we meet the true American character. He is about the middle height, rather inclined to be corpulent, with small sparkling laughing eyes, very active and industrious, and with much of that kind of intelligence requisite to conduct his own business. It is now, I think, he said, more than sixteen years since he became the first settler in Connellsburgh, having crossed the mountain, to use his own words, with his wife, his child, a cart and horse, a bed, a hatchet, and a frying-pan; he soon got others to settle around him, and now lives in a good substantial house, built of lime-stone, with four parlours on the ground-floor; compact servants' offices (as is customary in America,) adjoining the dwelling-house, with a good substantial barn, extensive stables, orchards, gardens, and about two hundred acres of fine land, without tythe, poor-rate, or tax of any kind, save a small land-tax to the state. This lay, I believe, is about 3½ dollars per annum for every hundred acres of land. Davis respects, and is much respected by, his neighbours. He says he does not believe there is a single man in the valley in debt. One would naturally suppose his comforts would tie him to his situation; but that would be anti-American. Davis wishes to remove. The rich shores on Lake Erie fill his imagination; and he looks with anxious hope to the day that will hail him a citizen of Ohio. This love of emigration forms a striking and curious feature in the American character. We may perhaps hereafter more fully examine it: nay, we may

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perhaps deduce our glorious revolution from the wise order of your Privy-Council, prohibiting settlements on the west of the Alleghany, immediately after the accession of your present King. Davis is one of the principal contractors for carrying the mail on the western road, and employs excellent horses for this purpose; indeed they had need be good, for they have horrible hills to surmount. Davis is, in short, a very agreeable good-hearted man, who treats his friends with much farmer-like liberality and urbanity.

Connellsburgh contains about eighty houses, and they assert a population of seven to a house. Land in its vicinity sells for from forty to fifty dollars an acre; and town lots, of about the fourth of an acre, as high as fifty pounds currency. Here for the first time I met with trout; they are about the size of a smelt, and the colour of a salmon; but this not being the season for catching them, those we saw were so salt I could not eat them; but as we had a very nice roast pig, chickens, ham, and a fine piece of boiled beef, with tarts and custards, I did pretty well; nor here let me forget to remark, that at Connellsburgh it was that I drank the best cyder, and ate the best bread, I ever tasted.

We left our friend's house about seven o'clock on the morning of the 23d of April, and passed over a very harsh, dreary, and mountainous country. To form a just idea of it, you must suppose the mountains hurled from the hand of Omnipotence, and each left to have its direction and situation determined by accident. It is all mountain upon mountain, immense portions of which can never be cultivated. Yet even in this county (Bedford,) we occasionally saw in the valleys good land, well cultivated, and farms respectable in their appearance. The rocky parts have generally been sold to European purchasers. These mountains afford many sudden and awful precipices, which cannot be looked from without fear and trembling, one of which has by some means acquired the name of Lover's Leap. Tradition says, that a very few years back, as an emigrant was driving his waggon with his family, by its side, his horses were suddenly frightened, precipitated themselves over the horrid ledge, and in an instant the unfortunate man's wife and family were dashed to pieces.

We crossed the Juniatta about sixteen miles from Connellsburgh, its waters then

Q q

then being about four feet in depth, and its bed extremely rocky, pursuing its tortuous course. About four miles, we came to the sign of the Harp, (uncrowned.) In passing along the rocks which so often skirt and confine the Juniatta, I was surprised how those immense masses of stones sustained each other, and how the stunted trees, whose tendrils extended in search of nourishment many yards, could possibly find it in sufficient quantities. Yet these rocks have been all sold, and principally in England. I will answer for it, there are many parts where no man can or would attempt to climb. There can be no doubt but vesting capital in American lands, well chosen, with good titles, and to which proper attention is afterwards paid, is among the safest and most profitable means of laying out money. This I assert and believe. It is estimated that the value of such lands doubles itself in seven years; and when new counties are laid out, the county-towns and the land immediately around rise in value infinitely faster. Building on this fact, Englishmen and Dutchmen more especially purchased with an avaricious avidity all the land they could procure. In time they found themselves deceived, and then it became necessary to exhibit the soil and produce of the land. Nor even by this means did they counteract the dishonesty of the land-jobbers. I have been told of soil carried to particular spots, and in it deposited maple, beech, walnut, and such other trees as mark a good soil. This earth has been afterwards dug up, put in boxes with parts of the above trees, and certificates testifying the particular spots whence taken; then sent to London, and the land sold for from one to two dollars per acre. By these and other tricks of the same nature, American lands have lost their credit in Europe, to the injury of this country, where the capital must have rested, and to many honest individuals. It is, as I said before, a very advantageous mode of vesting capital, but it requires time to turn it round, and should never be attempted by the necessitous. Whoever has spare money, and is well assured that the land really is in existence;—that it is good, that there is no defect in the title, and can place it under the care of an agent in whose honesty he can confide, cannot do better with money; but where any of these points are in the least doubt, I should say to the purchaser,—Keep your cash. When large

tracts are purchased, it is necessary to keep an agent on the spot, to find out settlers, and shew them the lands. The land will not here (I am here speaking of back-land, which alone can be purchased with a view to great profit,) sell itself. Emigrants are sought, and great pains used to make them see the peculiar advantages each large estate that is for sale affords. Those who expect to make fortunes by buying lands below the market-price, (two dollars,) will generally find themselves deceived. The United States sell their lands at from two to eight dollars per acre, payable in four instalments. The annual receipt on the sale of lands by the Treasury is something more than 450,000 dollars. It must however be recollected, that the sales annually increase with the demand from our increased population.

I have been thus diffuse upon this subject, because it has been injurious to thousands on your side the water; although I have no hesitation to say, that, where all the requisites are attended to, it is the best possible means, with a small capital, of providing for a family; but where any one of them is wanted, it will prove an airy bubble, which will burst and disappoint the purchaser.

The Harp is kept by the widow of General Hartley: she is a native of London: he was of Ireland. Those who love quiet, order, decency, attention, and cleanliness, in a tavern, will here be gratified fully. We had excellent veal-cutlets and trimmings for dinner, with fine old brandy, and afterwards a good bottle of sound Madeira. For this dinner we were charged twenty-five cents each. At about five hundred yards from the door of the tavern, and nearly pyramidically, arises Mount Dallas, called after its purchaser, the present attorney-general of the state of Pennsylvania. This purchase I presume was made before Mr. Dallas was as well acquainted with the land as he now is, for I can hardly suppose he was induced thereto by the view its rocky head commands over various wild and multiform mountains. At this place Mr F—— saw some English partridges, which I was told were here very abundant. We had this day passed twelve waggons, with emigrants, some intending to settle in the Little Miami, some on the Muskingum, and some on Lake Erie. These waggons certainly averaged seven persons each.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.
R. DINMORE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that you insert occasionally papers relative to farming and gardening, permit me to request of some one of your correspondents who understands gardening, to what profitable use I can apply a green house, after the season for putting out geraniums, myrtles, &c., is arrived? from which time till late in autumn no use commonly is made of it, if I except vines against the roof, and some fruit-trees against the back wall; but the area is applied to none. I here beg leave to observe, that my green-house was made with old shop-lashes; which points out to what good use the lashes of old houses might be applied by gardeners, instead of their being broke to pieces by the mischievous rabble, as soon as there is an appearance of a design in the owner to pull the house down.

Your insertion of the above in your very valuable Magazine will greatly oblige your constant reader, W. I.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABRIDGED HISTORY of the DUTCH STAGE; by M. DE HAUG.

DRAMATIC literature commenced among the Dutch in the 14th century, by means of their *Spreckers*, or *Kamer-speelers*, the only orators of that time. They generally went alone, sometimes attended by one of their colleagues, to the neighbouring courts, where they declaimed histories or subjects of their own invention, and accompanied their delivery with all sorts of gestures. Among others is mentioned William van Hillegardsberg. In the 15th century appeared the *Redenrykers*, or rhetoricians, who procured great celebrity by their poems and their spectacles, and formed particular societies which they called *Redenryk-kamers*,—Chambers of Rhetoric. As early as 1430 we find mention made of that of Middleburg, in Zealand, the members of which were denominated *Sprook-spreckers*,—Speakers of Proverbs. A few years afterwards similar associations were established at Vlaardingen, at Nieuwkerk, and at Gouda.

So far back as the year 1401, the Resurrection of Jesus Christ was acted before Duke Albert of Bavaria; and in 1418, all kinds of histories taken from the Bible, such as the sayings and deeds of Herod, were represented in the cathedral of Utrecht. Among the moral pieces are

mentioned, “Het Schaakspele gemoraliseerd,”—The Game of Chess moralized; “De Moralisatie in de Destructie van Troje,”—The Moralization of the Destruction of Troy. In 1452 a moral play, on the subject of the Virgin Mary, was acted before the town-house at Arnheim. The most ancient piece that is now extant bears this singular title, “Sport of the amorous May in which Pluto carries off Proserpine.” Philip the Fair had no hesitation to become a member of the Chamber of Rhetoric of Brussels; nay, he went still farther, and established at Mechlin a Sovereign Chamber of Rhetoricians, giving it for its president his own chaplain Peter Aelturs, who assumed the title of Sovereign Prince of the Chamber. Aelturs afterwards transferred it to Ghent; and Maximilian I., and likewise Charles V., confirmed its institutions.

From all the descriptions of these theatrical representations, it appears, that, in the beginning, the priests were in Holland, as in every other country, the first poets and the first actors. To render these pieces taken from the Bible still more palatable to the public, they added to them comedies and farces, which they denominated *Kluchten* and *Zottekluiten*. The moral end of these representations was commonly explained in a prologue or epilogue; and they were encouraged not only by secular princes, but even by archbishops and popes. Morality was however soon forgotten; and writers took the liberty of introducing into these pieces so many cutting satires, so many severe allusions and licentious expressions, that in the year 1445 they were prohibited in many places. This did not however prevent the continuation of the obnoxious exhibitions for a considerable time longer; the people would not submit to be deprived of this pleasure; so that it was found necessary at least to place these pieces and the actors under the authority of the magistrates, who were instructed to subject them to an examination more or less severe. Till towards the sixteenth century the clergy abused these plays and their representations, making them subservient to their political or private plans, and sometimes converting them into vehicles of mischief to the laity; but at the commencement of the 16th century the case was reversed; the laity in their dramas depreciated the clergy in every possible way, and too frequently made religion and ecclesiastics the subject of their pleasantries. In 1533 some Redenrykers established a Chamber at Amsterdam, and, without giving pre-

vious information to the magistrates, represented in a comedy, in the most licentious manner, the irregularities and immoralities of the clergy. These new actors were speedily punished for their insolence: not only were nine of them sentenced to perform a pilgrimage to Rome, but an ordinance was issued forbidding all comedies that had not been examined and permitted by the magistrates of the city. The same circumstance occurred at Vosmeer, at Zierikzee, in Zealand, and at several other places. However, neither laws, proclamations, nor punishments, were capable of restraining the satires of the Redenrykers; and their boldness at length increased to such a degree, that in 1564 plays of every kind were prohibited at Harlem, unless they had been read and approved by the bishop, or by persons of his appointment. At the same time the ecclesiastics had recourse to a much more certain method of preventing the disgrace and the ridicule to which they were exposed by these satirical pieces. They represented to the people in the most odious light, and painted in the blackest colours, all the members of these Redenrykkamers, both actors and authors. The people believed all that was told them; the actors soon lost all the esteem of their fellow-citizens, and that profession was branded with a disgrace which those who practice it have never been able to wipe off, and which even at the present day exhibits traces of dexterous and durable revenge. In truth, the morals of the Dutch comedians were, in general, bad enough to afford foundation for the calumnies that were circulated against them. In this instance, as in many others, people ascribed to a whole class the vices which degraded the greatest part of its members; an injustice which, though common, does not less deserve to be reprobated by every impartial judge.

It was to these Redenrykers, and the associations dependent on them, that the real Dutch stage owed its origin. In this new institution the actors were not obliged to be poets; in the same manner as these last had no necessity to be actors, if the two qualifications were not combined in the same person. It was at the beginning of the 17th century that Samuel Coster, a member of the ancient Redenrykkamer of Amsterdam, laid the groundwork of the great national theatre, the reputation of which several justly-celebrated actors have established and extended. Dr. Samuel Coster, in spite of the excommunications which all the preachers fulminated

against him, erected, in 1617, in the Keizergragt, a theatre which was called Coster's Academy, where the pieces of those times were acted.

Among the theatrical pieces here alluded to, it is necessary to mention, in particular, those of Bredero and of Coster himself; the dramas of Brandt, a celebrated historian, and of Hooft, both an historian and a poet; and a few tragedies by John Vos, Anflo, and others. Hooft was early engaged for the theatre, for which he wrote two historical tragedies; one intitled "Bato," and the other "Gerard van Velsen, and a comedy abounding in wit, ("Warener met de pot,") which did great honour both to the author and to the new theatre. What likewise contributed to their success was the great talents of Carelzoom van Ziermeisz, the best actor of his time in Holland.

Gerard Brandt, well known for his History of the Reformation, and his Life of the great Ruyter, distinguished himself as early as his seventeenth year as a dramatic writer; and his tragedy of Torquatus obtained universal applause. Disappointed love, however, transformed the dramatic author into a parson, and Brandt was lost to the theatre. The glazier John Vos likewise deserves a place among the best poets who then cultivated dramatic composition. His tragedy of Aran and Titus obtained him such reputation, that, vain of his talents, he undertook a second tragedy, Medea, in which, despising all the rules of the drama, he gave the reins entirely to his genius. In his farce of Oenone, Vos gives a most indecent description of the manners of the lowest class of the people at Amsterdam. He is likewise justly reproached with having, while he was manager, rejected the plays of other authors, or with having wilfully distributed the parts so improperly, that none but his own could possibly have any success. For the rest, notwithstanding the horror excited by several of the scenes of his Aran and Titus, it contains passages indicative of a superior and astonishing imagination; his pictures have a kind of terrific beauty; his verses are excellent; but neither order nor regularity pervades that piece: It is a complete chaos, in which bombast, low buffoonery, and common place, are found among passages the most sublime.

The Ahaluerus of Schubart, and several other plays, greatly resemble in their manner that of Vos. We have nothing from the pen of Anflo but the tragedy intitled The Parisian Wedding, written in 1649: Vondel considered him an elegant poet.

Bredero

Bredero furnished the theatre with pieces of a superior order, and in greater number than the above mentioned writers. Though he composed several tragedies, intermingled with comic scenes, he has no reputation but in comedy, and principally in farce. He was in the habit of frequenting the fruit-markets, for the purpose of studying from nature the language, tone, and manners, of the lowest classes of the people at Amsterdam, and of representing them with the greatest accuracy in his pieces. Two are worthy of notice, one of which is an imitation of the *Eunuch of Terence*. The *Iphigenia* of Samuel Coster is his best tragedy: he likewise composed several comedies abounding in wit and humour.

But all these luminaries of the Dutch Parnassus were eclipsed by the lustre of one still more brilliant, the immortal Vondel. Joost van den Vondel, honoured with the surname of the Dutch Virgil, eclipsed all his predecessors. He was born at Cologne in 1587; but this great man was educated in Holland. Notwithstanding the efforts of John Vos to lower him in the public estimation, he gave, by the great number of his excellent tragedies, a new character to the national theatre at Amsterdam; and he is the only one of the authors that have yet been mentioned, whose plays are still acted with applause. His first work, *The Pacha*, written in 1612, was at first acted by the Redenrykers; all the others were composed for the theatre of Amsterdam.

His tragedy of *Palamedes* produced a great sensation in 1625. In the person of Palamedes he intended to represent the celebrated Olden Barneveldt; and he introduced very strong expressions against Prince Maurice of Orange and the Synod of Dordrecht. An order of arrest against him arrived at the Hague, but the magistrates of Amsterdam refused to deliver him up: he was however fined three hundred florins.

The pieces of this author which were the most relished in the succeeding years were, *Electra*, *Joseph at Dothan*, *Joseph at Court*, *Joseph in Egypt*, the *Brothers*, *Salmonius*, *Phaeton*, *Jephtha*, *David Banished*, *David Restored*, *Solomon*, *Sampson*, *Edipe*, the *Baravian Brothers*, *Lucifer*, &c. Of all his tragedies, however, Gysbrecht van Amstel obtained him the highest reputation, both on account of the subject, and the manner in which it was treated. It was acted for the first time in 1638, at the opening of the great theatre at Amsterdam. Notwithstanding the faults

of this tragedy, and the difference of taste between the present age and Vondel's, it is still represented every year, towards Christmas, five or six times successively, at the theatre of Amsterdam. This is in fact a truly national piece. The author paints in the most vivid colours, and with the greatest truth, the early times of the rising grandeur of Amsterdam; and at the conclusion an angel predicts and discloses the high destinies which await it. Hence proceeds the interest, or rather the enthusiasm, with which the inhabitants of Amsterdam annually go to see this tragedy. They applaud with transport their favourite hero, and at the same time celebrate the memory of their rising greatness and that of their illustrious poet. Were this piece of Vondel's to be retouched, and five or six pages of long soliloquies retrenched, Gysbrecht van Amstel would have a better claim to the reputation it enjoys, and which it scarcely deserves in its present state. Several biographers have given an account of the life and the poverty of Vondel. He died in 1679, at the age of ninety-two years, and his coffin was carried by fourteen poets. In 1772 a mausoleum of marble was erected to him in the New Church at Amsterdam; and the only inscription and eulogy engraved upon it was "Vondel."

So far we have treated only of the poets of Amsterdam, all of whom issued from the bosom of the Redenrykkamer of that city. Amsterdam is at the present day the residence of the greatest Dutch poets, though Rotterdam, Leyden, Middleburg, and other places, likewise have their Parnassus. But public amusements and brilliant spectacles are the natural consequences of the luxury and the wealth which, as may easily be conceived, must centre in a city possessing an extensive commerce. Accordingly it is at Amsterdam that the Dutch poet finds the fairest opportunity of developing, exercising, and improving, his talents. Emulation is there excited; merit is distinguished and rewarded; and there the true national spirit appears in all its energy.

Since the time of Vondel, Holland has had more than one poet who has obtained great reputation; but few of them can be placed in the same rank with him. Antonides, Poot, and Feith, who is still living, are in particular deserving of mention. But we shall confine ourselves to dramatic merit, and the degrees of perfection in this kind of composition.

Antonides, likewise called Van der Goes, from Ter Goes the place of his nativity,

nativity, was born in 1647, and died in 1684. His expressions are pleasing, his style easy, bold, and sublime. His masterpiece is a poem on the river Y; but of all his dramatic works, I am acquainted only with his tragedy of *Trazila*, or *China Surprized*. The celebrated poet Poot, the son of a day-labourer, did not exercise himself in dramatic composition. M. Feith, formerly a burgomaster, and a very good poet, has distinguished himself by works of considerable merit. He has raised himself above his predecessors, and even above the poets his contemporaries, by the morality which he has diffused throughout his works, by the well-supported interest of characters ably drawn, and by an easy and excellent versification. His most beautiful productions are, *Ines de Castro*, *Thyrfa*, *Lady Jane Gray*, and *Mucius Cordus*.

In his *Ines de Castro* the poet represents virtue in the most important circumstances of life, and in particular overwhelmed with the weight of unmerited misfortune. This picture possesses charms so affecting, that even persons of the least sensibility would rather share the sufferings of virtue than the victory of its adversaries.

Thyrfa, or the *Triumph of Religion*, demonstrates, like the *Alzire* and *Zaire* of Voltaire, the power of religion, and with what tender, energetic, and sublime sentiments it is capable of inspiring us. However interesting of itself may be to history the affecting fate of *Jane Gray*, it becomes doubly so in the splendid pictures of M. Feith. The same observation may be applied to his *Mucius Cordus*, in which the true, disinterested, and sublime sentiment of the love of country excites the higher admiration, as we so rarely witness at the present day those efforts of ancient Roman virtue. It was only by these sublime effusions that M. Feith was enabled to counteract the bad impressions which the sentimental novels of *Julia*, and *Ferdinand and Constance*, those models of bad taste, threatened to produce on the minds of his countrymen. Fortunately for the youth of Holland this species of novels but ill accorded with the national spirit. M. Feith has likewise obtained several prizes, consisting of gold and silver medals, by excellent dissertations on morality and religion. His æsthetic works, or on the philosophy of the fine-arts, likewise possess considerable merit.

Among the other dramatic authors who have appeared since the days of Vondel, there are men of acknowledged talents and distinguished genius; but I know not

whether they are to be compared to a Hooft, a Vondel, a Feith, for bold ideas and sublime imagery. At the time of Vondel, John Six, De Dekker, and Pels, produced some very good pieces. It is well known, and proves the bad taste of the times, that the latter blended with the *Death of Dido*, a tragedy in three acts, performed in 1668, a comedy likewise in three acts; the first act of the one being represented after the first act of the other, the second after the second, and the same with the third.

Focquenbroch has produced some very good and very humorous comedies, but others exceedingly frivolous. Ploymer and Verneek likewise distinguished themselves by several good tragedies, between the years 1680 and 1700; but Lucas Rotgans, the poet, of Amsterdam, surpassed them all. His tragedies of *Eneas* and *Turnus*, and *Sylla*, were represented with applause till the conclusion of the eighteenth century.

But it is time to introduce upon the stage the poetesses of Holland. They have so much the more claim to notice, as not any nation of Europe can boast, for the last century and a half, of so great a number of females who have immortalized their names by poetry, the sciences, and the arts. It is matter of regret that the Dutch language should be so little diffused, and that the knowledge of it should be confined within such a small compass. In Germany, and still less in England and France, the distinguished poets of Holland have never been appreciated according to their merits. The names of most of them are not even known out of their own country.

At the head of the celebrated females of Holland must be placed the illustrious Anna Maria Schuurmann, and next to her Catherine Lescaille, a celebrated poetess, who merited the appellation of the tenth Muse. This Sappho of Holland is known to have produced seven tragedies, which have hitherto constituted some of the brightest ornaments of the stage: *Genferic*, *Wenceslaus*, *Herod* and *Mariamne*, *Hercules* and *Dejanira*, *Nicomedes*, *Ariana*, and *Castandra*. After the death of her father, the celebrated James Lescaille, in 1677, she continued his bookselling business, and added great value to the best works of the time by her remarks, corrections, and criticisms. She died in 1711, at the age of sixty two years. Elizabeth Hoffman distinguished herself in Dutch and Latin poetry; but she never wrote any thing for the stage.

In later times, Wilhelmina de Winter, whose maiden name was Van Merken, and Petronilla Moens, have acquired a brilliant reputation. The latter is still living. It was she who celebrated Olden Barneveldt in her poems; and we have by her two tragedies, *Jane Gray*, and *Dolley and Amelia*, which are looked upon as master-pieces. Wilhelmina de Winter produced several highly-esteemed theatrical pieces in conjunction with her husband, the author of the poem on the *Amstel*. She herself wrote two beautiful poems, *Germanicus*, in sixteen cantos, and *David* in twelve.

Madame de Winter possessed many great qualifications which are required in a dramatic poet. She had an ardent and exalted imagination; the characters of her historical pieces are perfectly drawn; she has brilliant and well-conducted scenes; her style is moving; the love of country is deeply felt, and expressed with grandeur. Few of the Dutch poets can flatter themselves with having put into the mouths of their heroes sentiments so dignified and energetic; and very few have understood so well as she how to manage the interest, and to keep it continually increasing till the conclusion of the piece. In 1774 the new theatre of Amsterdam was opened with one of her *chef d'œuvres*, intitled *Jacob Simonszoon de Ryk*. The memorable services which he rendered the Dutch were justly deserving of this honourable preference. At the opening of the theatre of Rotterdam, the same year, *Mary of Burgundy*, another of Wilhelmina de Winter's productions, was performed. Among the other works of this woman of genius are likewise mentioned the *Siege of Leyden*, and *Monzengo, or the Royal Slave*. The latter is still frequently acted. Madame de Winter died on the 19th of October, 1789. The Dutch did not fail on this occasion to exhibit one of those traits which do the greatest honour to their character, that is, their zeal to do honour to extraordinary talents even after death. The Poetical Society of Leyden, celebrated for its encouragement of poetry and literature in general, erected a mausoleum in the Old Church at Amsterdam to the memory of this extraordinary woman. Winckles furnished the plan, and the execution cost three thousand florins.

The dramatic poets who have shone since the days of Vondel and Pels are too numerous to give a complete list only of the best. It is impossible however to forbear mentioning Focquenbroch and Lucas Pat- ter, excellent comic poets; Claus Bruyn,

surnamed the poet of manners, the author of seven tragedies, and several pieces taken from the Scripture (he died in 1732); John de la Marre, known for his poem of *Batavia*, in which he describes the East-Indies, and his tragedy of *Jacqueline of Bavaria*. Onderwater, the son of a labourer, a self-taught genius, likewise deserves to be mentioned. His *Last Judgment* gained him great credit. Romoz, a very good poet, published various original pieces and translations. In 1794 his *Duchess of Corali* was acted. The theatre of Amsterdam is also indebted for operas and translations to the celebrated composer Ruloffs. Several living poets do honour to Holland; but I shall mention only such as are distinguished by genuine dramatic talents, by their good taste, and the purity of their style.

A. L. Barbafz, known by his fables, has enriched the stage with several translations of the tragedies of Voltaire and Laharpe. Among other translations, Uylensbroek has given one of *Merope*. He likewise tried his powers in an original drama in five acts, *The Unhappy Family*; but he appears to have determined not to submit to the rules of the three unities; the interest is too much divided for the piece to have much. Pypers, who composed the tragedy of *St. Stephen the First Martyr* has also succeeded in some other performances. J. Kinker, Haverkoorn, Willemszoon, and Loots, are held in high estimation. The latter is advantageously known for his poems on *The Peace* and *The New Century*. H. E. Streek has written for the stage, and has translated the "*Homme de Champs*" of M. Delille.

For the rest, the Dutch poets of the present day may be reproached with endeavouring to shine rather in translations than in original performances. They are the more inexcusable, as the history of their own country furnishes abundance of facts and of great characters which they might successfully introduce upon the stage. It is to be feared that translations will in the end cause original works to disappear entirely. It is remarkable that in 1727 there existed in Holland more than thirty poetical societies, which had produced 1246 tragedies or comedies in the Dutch language; but since that period the translations are to original pieces in the proportion of ten to one; and the difference grows still greater since the dramatic works of Schiller, Iffland, and Kotzebue, have become known. More than fifty-seven plays by the latter are already translated.

lated; so are almost all those of Ziegler and Hagemann. Kotzebue's comedies are the more successful, as the resemblance of the two languages permits the humorous sallies of that author to be preserved.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of mentioning a very remarkable Dutch poet who is still living. His poetic and dramatic fervour was not excited till an age in which the fire of others has been long extinguished. At eighty-one, M. Straalman, formerly a burgomaster of Amsterdam, translated into verse the Orestes of Voltaire, which was acted at Amsterdam in 1803. The united efforts of the actors caused the audience to forget that the poet no longer possessed the ardour of early youth, and that his verses were frequently deficient in correctness and energy. The old man, whose enthusiasm made him young again, liberally rewarded the actors. The manner in which he employs the leisure moments of the evening of life cannot but be commended, and in this instance any criticism would be beneath criticism.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last Number of your valuable Magazine, (for January,) I found among the list of patents one of Mr. Hawkins's, concerning several inventions applicable to musical instruments. After enumerating several of them, of the merits of which I do not pretend to judge, he says: "Lastly, a piece of machinery, worked with a pedal, is to be attached to a stand, on which a music-book is placed, to turn over the leaves at pleasure, while the hands are otherwise employed." I think it my duty to undeceive the patentee, if he thinks that he is the first inventor of such a piece of mechanism. Being a lover of mechanical inventions, (though I do not follow any trade or business whatsoever,) I invented such a machine in the year 1799, and further improved it in the year 1802; since which time I have had it continually in use, and can turn my leaves successively, not only forwards, but also backwards, when it is necessary to repeat the first part of a musical piece. If Mr. Hawkins wishes it, he may see such a machine at Mr. Broadwood's and Son, in Great Pulteney-street, though not with the latter improvement. He may there also see the patent, which by the desire of Mr. John Broadwood and Son I have taken out for them. Therefore if Mr. H.'s invention is not materi-

ally different and superior, he cannot prevent others from making and selling them, though Mr. Broadwood and Son themselves should not be inclined to make use of the patent. I am, Sir, &c.

Fulneck, near Leeds, JOHN ANTES.
February 22, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the MORGANTE of LUIGI PULCI.

IN the Life of Luigi Pulci prefixed to a pocket-edition of his *Morgante* published at London in the year 1768, I find that he was of a noble family in Florence, which city gave him birth in 1432. He had two brothers, Bernardo and Luca, both celebrated poets in their age; the former being particularly noted as one of the earliest writers of pastorals, the latter as the first composer of poetical epistles in the Italian language. Luca was also the author of "*Il Ciriffo Calvaneo*," a poem quoted for the purity of its language in the "*Vocabolario della Crusca*," and of a complimentary poem on Lorenzo de' Medicis, intitled "*La Giostra del Magnifico Lorenzo*;" so that Verino, in his book "*De Illustratione Urbis Florentinæ*," alluding to this remarkable affinity of talent, says,

Carminibus patriis notissima Pulcia Proles.
Quis non hanc Urbem Musarum dicat amicam

Si tres producat fratres domus una poetas?

Other branches of the family might have boasted a participation with "the three brothers" in the favours of the god of verse. Antonia, the wife of Bernardo, caught the inspiration, and her religious poems were long held in high, and perhaps deserved estimation.

But the glory of the name of Pulci was carried off by Luigi, the author of the "*Morgante Maggiore*," a glory which is bounded, in the opinion of most writers of the present day, to that "reflected honour" of having presented Boyardo and Ariosto with a model for their more celebrated poems.

Whether this opinion was or was not founded in justice, it is my intention to consider at large in the following essay. The poem itself must be examined for that purpose; and your readers may be the more disposed to enter on this task by reflecting, that with regard to the Italian poets, perhaps more than those of any other nation, fashion and prejudice have usurped the place of investigation, and the censures of cold-blooded critics have been blindly adopted and followed, without thought, by

by those whose taste and judgment ought to have insured an impartial and original decision. We must reflect that a single word of Boileau's was of sufficient weight to damn the name of Tasso for near a century throughout the French nation; and shall then no longer wonder if we find that Luigi Pulci deserves a higher rank in the poetical scale than late authors have been inclined to give him. Perhaps the Italian critics, who are always extravagant both in their praise and censure, found that in order to extol their favourite Ariosto to the skies, it was necessary to conceal the fountain and first source of half his honours. Yet without ascribing any invidious motives, it must be acknowledged, that the very different spirit of the age of Pulci has such an operation on the whole of his work, as may account for much of the unjust obloquy that has been thrown out against him. This very circumstance has caused it to have been generally treated as a burlesque; and (if that view of it be once admitted,) I shall readily admit the rest, and concur in the censure of dullness, prolixity, and cumbersome heavy witticism, that it has incurred. But let us hear the opinion of the learned Crescimbeni.

"The Morgante, though some persons pretend to rank it among burlesques, yet if we judge it by the rules I have laid down in my Commentaries, whoever treats it as such has no foundation for his opinion; and I think in the same manner, of those that despise it, as low and plebeian; for though by the side of Boyardo it loses its consequence, and, compared to Ariosto, is completely eclipsed, yet it must be remembered that it was the origin of their nobler works, and is itself more excellent than all the other poems of the same description which that age produced."

In the first period of Italian poetry, the wild imagination of their bards was without any critical restraints, and their native wit burst forth, whether called for or not, in the midst of their tragedies and epics, as well as their comedies and satires. The humour of those ages, when the world was only struggling to break through the darkness of ignorance by which it was enveloped, was also of a peculiar stamp. The common proverbs and maxims which are now so vulgar, and suggest nothing but the lowest ideas, because they are constantly in the mouths of the meanest people, were the invention of those days, and owed their origin to the native wit and judgment of poets and

philosophers. Plain and simple fables, which, however just and excellent the application, would now find no admittance in our serious discourses, were then newly thought of, or only just imported from the East, together with the Grecian language, and had the force of novelty, as well as their own intrinsic merit, to recommend them. Ariosto, though much later than Pulci, and improved by so many patterns that had gone before him, as well as possessed of a more refined taste and judgment, is not without those very witticisms and (to modern ears) meannesses of expression which Pulci is so full of; and, to come still nearer our own times, and into our own country, Spenser, grave and moral and learned as he is, sometimes indulges in them; and the noblest plays of Shakespeare admit alternately the utmost buffoonery of farce and the most splendid exaltation of tragedy.

The "Teseide" of Boccacio, the original of "The Knight's Tale" of Chaucer, and of Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," is said to have been the first of Italian romances. Ancient as is that species of writing, and long as it had flourished in the neighbouring country of Provence before Boccacio's days, it appears never before to have passed the Alps; yet the very first step it made in Italy announced a rapid improvement. But the elegant style and simple narration of that accomplished writer did not more exceed the rude unpolished lays of the Troubadours and Jongleurs, than he was himself exceeded, a few years afterwards, by his countryman Pulci, in invention and every other qualification of a poetical spirit. Indeed romance became, under his management, so very different a thing, that it would be unjust to deny him the merit of being its founder, at least in Italy. "He gave it (says Crescimbeni,) variety and grandeur of argument, the style and language of poetry. He amuses by the relation of fabulous wonders, and interests by an agreeable intricacy of actions, interwoven with each other by the hand of a master. And though sometimes he mixes vile and low actions with his plot, and at others condescends to fable rather in an entertaining and familiar than in an heroic manner, yet perspicuity, grace of expression, and extreme purity of language, sufficiently redeem these faults, and seem to rank him among the good Romanzatori."

The romance best known among the Italians before the time of Pulci, was that of our King Arthur and his Round Table. A strange and spurious work on

the Twelve Peers of France, that bore the name of Alcuin, and was called a history, appears also to have been in the hands of the vulgar. But there was yet another book on the same subject with that last-mentioned, a book which is constantly referred to by Pulci, and, in imitation of him, by Boyardo and Ariosto, and all their tribe of followers; a book in itself "*Mendaciorum monstrosis refertissimus*," according to Janus Douša, but which is involved in such a cloud of fable and obscurity, that it has been made a subject of doubt whether such a book ever really existed otherwise than in the brains of those celebrated poets. Nevertheless, its reality is proved by Tritemio, who quotes it in his History of Ecclesiastical Writers. Tritemio wrote at the end of the 15th century, and, being the earliest writer who makes mention of it, it may reasonably be concluded that it was not of much earlier date than that, though it claims Turpin,* the archbishop of Rheims in the days of Charlemagne, for its author.

Turpin, however, was as imaginary an historian as Johannes Abgillus, the king and priest of the Frisians, who is likewise said to have written a History of Charlemagne's Invasion and Conquest of Jerusalem and the Indies. This Abgillus (according to the legend,) afterwards founded the empire of the Abyssines, or of Prester John, so called after his own name. Yet even this is believed by a learned writer of much later date than the period of the romances I am speaking of, Suffridus Petri, librarian to Cardinal Granvelle, and an author of great reputation in his time, in a grave and learned treatise "*De Scriptoribus Frisæ*."

It is said by Hottoman that the romance in question, intitled "*Historia de Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi*," was written by a monk who assumed the name of Turpin, and ascribed it to the good old Archbishop of Rheims.

But if the existence of the book itself be not a subject of doubt, it may fairly be questioned whether the obligations under which Pulci and his imitators and followers continually lay themselves to this romantic original, be not altogether a fiction. Pulci is the first poet who quotes or affects to quote him in the most miraculous passages of his poem. The first introduction of romance into Italy required some apology. The Northern nations are the parents of wild and extravagant

fiction. The native credulity of their inhabitants excite and cherish them. More Southern climates have always been found more slow to encourage and adopt the spirit of fable. Their superstitions, at least, come introduced and recommended to them under the protection of religion and sanctity. The *gratis* miracles of romance would probably have brought down derision and contempt on an original inventor, while the poet who merely related the ridiculous inventions of another age and country in an amusing and imposing style, might be admired and applauded. Such was Pulci's design in transferring to an unknown monk, or a forgotten archbishop, the preposterous fictions, the "*magnanime menfogne*," which he was afraid of claiming as a parent. The notion succeeded beyond all expectation; the multitude of his admirers begot a multitude of imitators; and they (among whom Boyardo and Ariosto did not disdain to be reckoned,) still followed, whether by habit or preference, the successful model of their predecessor. Hence it is that it became the universal practice among romance-writers to quote Turpin for any thing vastly improbable and absurd; though not one of them had seen or consulted their pretended original; and few (if any) knew whether such a book existed as that from which they pretended to derive all the materials of their works.

The age in which Pulci began to write was peculiarly favourable to the introduction of a new system of poetry. The transient fire which illuminated the 14th century had vanished; and though learning continued to make a rapid progress towards its restoration, the elegancies of style and of imagination appeared again to have deserted the "land of the Muses." A bad taste, full of unpoetical conceits and unamusing improbabilities, had possessed the throne of Petrarch; and though Lorenzo de' Medici had endeavoured to restore the purity and elegance of those better days, Italy was still inundated by a deluge of poets such as Tibaldeo, Aquilano, Comazzano, and others whose names are now forgotten, who disregarded both style and sentiment, and gave themselves up to the lowest and most unnatural absurdities. The great restorer Lorenzo long looked about in vain for a poet whose judgment, taste, and spirit, could enable him to break through this ignoble darkness. He at last fixed on Luigi Pulci, in whom he thought he perceived all the qualities requisite for this great purpose; and it is certain that the encouragement and

* Archbishop Turpin died in the year 789.

favours of his noble and magnificent patron first inspired our poet with the design of his Morgante. I have represented in their true light the circumstances under which he had to operate, the fair field that lay before him for the establishment of an honourable fame, and the great disadvantages which the prevailing taste of the world threw in the way of its accomplishment. From this statement we may form our judgment both of the magnitude of the debt which literature owes him, and of the real and unavoidable source of his many and manifest defects. The strange conceits and wild spirit of the age could not be entirely shaken off even by the genius of Pulci. This may easily be forgiven in him, when we reflect that even our Shakespeare was unequal to the task. In short, to this spirit is to be attributed whatever is low and burlesque in his poem. Crescimbeni represents this matter in its true light, when he says, that the inventor of the mock-heroic was Amelunghi, who, under the feigned name of Forabosco, produced his "Gigantea" so late as the 16th century; but that both the "Morgante" and "Orlando Innamorato" are in fact serious poems; and though they sometimes excite a laugh, do so merely incidentally. It was Lorenzo himself who suggested the poem to Pulci. The age was not so far advanced as to be inclined to favour a work in ridicule of knights and chivalry, and Lorenzo is far from being the character from whom such an attempt might be expected.

"But let us not," proceeds this eloquent writer, "let us not admit so much baseness and so much buffoonery in the Morgante as some writers (Villani, for instance,) have perhaps in their judgments attributed to it; for by much the greater part of it is lofty, noble, and full of serious and grave sentences, and of great and considerable actions, well managed, without jesting or ridicule, except when sometimes, and for the sake of a light and agreeable ornament, he condescends to recur to old proverbs," &c., &c. Of this spirit of proverbializing I have already attempted an explanation, and only add, that it continued among the best of the Italian writers long after Pulci.

Of the very high estimation in which this romance was held at the time of its appearance, and for a long time after, a very few instances will suffice.

Bianchini attributes to Lorenzo de' Me-

dici, jointly with Pulci, the honour of having restored the Italian poetry.

His style was so universally admired, that the spirit of flattery itself could not go further than to attribute the work to no less an author than Lorenzo de' Medici; and though a variety of evidence, both internal and external, evidently refuted that absurd piece of complaisance, yet long after there were not wanting authors who believed Politian, the most learned, the most elegant, the most polite scholar of the age, to have been the author. So Theofilo Folengo in his "Orlandino:"

Polizian fu quello che attamente

Canto' del gran Gigante del Batajo,

Ed a Luigi Pulci suo Cliente

L' Honor diè senza scritto di Notajo:

Pur dopo si penti': ma chi si pente

Po' l Fatto, pesta l'acqua nel Mortajo.

Sia, o non sia par cotesto vero,

So ben chi crede troppo ha del leggiero.

But though, as Folengo says, few people believed even in his days this tale of Politian's generosity and repentance, Maifilio Ficino, a name not less celebrated than Politian's, among the illustrious friends of Lorenzo, has, on the high and almost unquestionable authority of Tasso, been set down as the assistant of Pulci in the composition of his poem, and more particularly as the sole author of that very interesting and singular part of the work which describes the incantations of Malagigi, and the three-days journey of Rinaldo and Ricciardetto from Egypt to Roncesvalles. The long discourses of the demon Astaroth on divinity and metaphysics, however whimsically introduced, are full of most excellent reasoning, and of very sublime and pure religion. Their daringly unorthodox tendency, and spirit of contradiction to the established authority and doctrines of the church of Rome, lead us the more easily to concur in the opinion of Tasso, and attribute them, with him, to a man whose freedom of opinion, extensive learning, and attachment to the Platonic philosophy, are well known, and who, by his intimacy with the powerful ruler of Florence, was sufficiently protected from the fury of ecclesiastical censures.

All agree, even to this day, that the purity of language which adorns the whole of this work cannot be too much commended; and the whole world unites in the praises bestowed on Pulci and his coadjutors, whoever they may have been, as among the first founders of the excellence of the Florentine dialect.

It is certain that Ariosto's "Orlando" met with great difficulties in overcoming the high esteem in which the "Morgante" was held, and in obtaining the first place, which it undoubtedly deserves. An author of that age witnesses the truth of this assertion. "Molti vohevan pertinacemente contendere, fin col farli briga, che il Morgante fusse di gran lungo superiore al Furioso."

The Romanzatori, like the Rhapsodists of antiquity, used to sing or recite their own performances at feasts or in public places, and were often accompanied by the lyre. Thus Luigi Pulci is recorded to have sung all the cantos of his "Morgante," at different times, at the table of Lorenzo de' Medici; and, in a later age, Ariosto read or repeated his "Orlando," canto by canto, as he invented each, before a noble assembly of lords and ladies: and hence the singular beginnings and ends of his cantos. This custom accounts for the familiar style of old romances. "You shall hear what ensued in the next canto," that is, "when I sing before you again." "But you must be tired after this long story; therefore I'll leave off here, and begin again soon." "But you have heard enough of Orlando; so we'll rest ourselves now, and when I sing again (*nell' altro canto*;) you shall hear Rinaldo's exploits in the meantime," &c., &c.

A charge which has been instituted against Pulci, and which appears to be of a very serious nature, is his frequent use of quotations from Scripture, which (if his poem had really been a burlesque, as is represented,) would be unpardonable; but in another view we may readily excuse him. The manners of the times are his apology; the institutions of chivalry, (not yet decayed,) which blended the wildest notions of romance with the most enthusiastic devotion; which formed, in its original intentions, devout warriors, and religious lovers; and, in its decline and corruption, produced superstitious ruffians and sanctified debauchees.

But the poem of Pulci deserves to be judged of from itself; and though few persons will be induced to read it merely from the Quixotic view of giving a candid hearing to a criminal who was condemned and executed centuries ago, yet a summary of its tale, and the production of a few of its most striking passages, may serve to rescue it from the influence of a generally received opinion, and remove it from the lowest station in the shelf of burlesque poems to a very respectable one

among the romances of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, to which it unquestionably belongs.

It is with this view, Sir, that I shall venture to present to the attention of your readers, in some future Number, a summary account of this work, less celebrated than it deserves, and yet less known than celebrated, interspersed with a few translations, in which I shall endeavour to give a just idea of the real spirit of the author.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

The SETTLEMENT of the ANGLO-SAXONS in BRITAIN.

[*Extracted and translated from a History of Denmark written in the Danish Language.*]

SHORTLY before the death of Frode,* (A. C. 450,) that memorable occurrence took place, that the British king Vortigern, pressed by the Picts and Scots, and, as it seems, by Danes and Norwegians, and abandoned by the Romans, who had hitherto possessed and protected Britain, but were now hardly capable of defending their other dominions from the Goths, Burgundians, Sueves, Franks, and other barbarians, that Vortigern, I say, called the Saxons to his assistance against the Picts and the Scots, sending deputies to them, with great presents, to implore relief and promise alliance. The Saxons then chiefly consisted of three nations, closely united and associated; to wit, the real Saxons that inhabited Holstein, Ditmarsk, Stormarn, and part of Vagria, (all of which are now comprised in the name of Holstein); the Angles, who inhabited the country now called the dutchy of Sleswic; and the Jutes, who occupied Jutland, (the northern part of

* The fourth of that name, king of Zealand, or (as they were called from Leire, the royal residence,) king of Leire. These kings of Leire claimed the supremacy, and styled themselves head-kings of all Denmark, because Dan Mykalitt, at the close of the 3d century, had subdued the whole country, and compelled these petty kings, whom he left in their territories, to pay tribute, and acknowledge subordination to him. But the kings of Leire were often mere shadows, much inferior in power to those whom they wanted to be regarded as their vassals, till the end of the 9th century, when they succeeded in reducing the whole country under their government.

the peninsula.* The reason why Vortigern and his brother cast their eyes upon the Saxons, was no doubt this, that they were powerful at sea, hardy and warlike people, and from the third century well known from their naval expeditions, and inroads into Gaul, Scandria, Walland, (by which is meant Zealand, one of the United Provinces,) and even Britain, where they had appeared sometimes as friends, and at other times as enemies. In the beginning, however, it appears that only Jutes and Angles went over to Britain; for it is found that Hengst and Hors, the first that went on that occasion, (A. C. 449,) settled in Kent and in Northumberland; but the first of these countries was peopled by Jutes, the latter by Angles. It lasted some time before the real Saxons settled in Britain; and it even seems, that of the Saxons to the south of the Elbe but few have come there; at least none of the seven English peoples in Britain are descended from them, unless perhaps that of Sussex. I shall not deny, however, but some of them, and

also of the Frisians, have joined the expeditions; as even it appears that many from the Danish islands have gone over to Britain; which is confirmed both by the vicinity and uniformity of these people, which the weak government of Ingel, (the son and successor of Frode,) and his friendship and affinity with the Saxons, (he was married to a Saxon princess,) gives us reason to suppose, and which is expressly said by Nennius and others, authors of the 9th century. But they were few compared to the Angles and Saxons, and they were therefore in Britain comprised under that denomination. And that the whole mass of the people that settled in Britain was not at last called Saxons,* though the Saxons were the main people of which the Angles were but a branch, but on the contrary English from the Angles, may be accounted for from these reasons: that the first leaders Hengst and Hors were from Sleswic, the capital of the Angles, and that the Angles afterwards went over in such numbers, that their own country for a long time was almost destitute of inhabitants and deserted; and in Britain they filled East-Anglia, Mercia, and Northumberland, which is more than two-thirds of the whole country. Besides, the first British Saxons that came to Rome were from Northumberland, consequently Angles, by which it got into use with the Roman missionaries to call the whole people Angles. From the Jutes only the inhabitants of Kent, of the Isle of Wight, of some tracts of Wessex, and those of Nottingham, are descended; but from the real Saxons, those of Wessex, Essex, and Sussex. To what number these people emigrated, may be concluded from this, that they changed the name of Britain into that of England, that of the British people into that of Anglo-Saxons or English; so that hardly a trace was left in the country of Britons or Romans, which the present English language shews. The former were compelled to fly to the extremities of the country into Cornwall and Wales, in the latter of which they have yet retained their language. In my opinion this emigration and conquest of England is the greatest exploit ever performed by the Danes; for we may very

* The author is of opinion that the Saxons derive their name from *sax*, their common weapon, a kind of short sword, with only one edge. They were originally a branch of the Teutonians, and their first name was Ambrones. They were afterwards known by that of Saxons, inhabiting at first in three islands to the north of the Elbe, (of which Heligoland, then much greater in extent, must have been one,) and part of the Chersonesus Cimbricus. In the third century they lived partly to the north, partly to the south, of the Elbe, and probably along the northern coast of Germany, towards Holland. The origin of the Angles is rather uncertain. It is not improbable, however, that they are of Swevic descent, and lived first between the mountains of Harts and the rivers Aller, Weser, and Elbe, whence they migrated into the southern part of the peninsula, after them called Anglia (now Sleswic,) partly invited by the depopulated state of that country; occasionally invited by the great emigrations of the Cimbri and Teutoni, and lately that of the Longobardi; partly induced by fear of the Romans, who about the year 20 carried their arms as far as the Elbe. Shortly after this time we find them settled in Anglia, and in part of Holstein and Vagria, where they soon coalesced with the Jutes and the Saxons, if not into one commonweal, yet into one people, having manners, language, laws, and religion, in common with them. The Jutes, originally Jotes, seem to have been the first inhabitants of the peninsula, to which they gave their name, and to have come thither from Germany.

* The real Scots, however, and the Welch, continued to call the English Saxons. In the Cimbric, Armorican, and Irish languages, they were also called Saxons; because that was the general name which implied that of the Angles. See Lluyd's *Archæologia*.

well attribute it to the Danes, as the Angles, and particularly the Jutes, were then already Danish, which especially may be seen, besides, from the similarity of the languages; also from the conformity of the ancient laws and manners of the Anglo-Saxons with ours. Thus King Ina, who died in 727, enjoins what punishment is to be inflicted on such as raise a quarrel in the house of the king, in the church, in the open field, at the table, and nearly all the punishments consist in fines, the same as with us. Fines for murder are likewise found in the more ancient laws of King Ethelbert in Kent, who died in 613. As to the sacredness and the peace of the churches, it may seem to originate from the Christians; however, our ancestors also did not suffer any thing indecent in their temples, as may be seen from Frithiof's Saga. In the same law it is also observable, that a gang of robbers till the number of 7 are called *thieves*, till 35 *bloth*, and above that number an *army*. With us every number to 20 had its particular name, and 12 was called *tegled*, which is the same word as *lod*, *loth*, *bloth*; after 20 every tenth number had its name, and 100 were called an *army*.

But to return to the conquest, it shews, like so many others, how dangerous it is to a country to extend its power too far, and subdue kingdoms that are greater than the mother-country; for Anglia and Jutland were only weakened by these conquests, and their sons afterwards grew much above their heads, having no more connexion with them. Therefore we find that the Danes and the English in the subsequent times waged many and horrible wars with each other, of which the ground has no doubt been this, that the kings of Denmark, as the lords of Jutland and Anglia, insisted that the acquisitions of these people ought to belong to them. After this emigration there are found in the two nations, the Danish and English, not only traces of a similarity of language even to this day, when more than 1300 years have elapsed, traces which are most strikingly perceived in the small country called Anglia, near the city of Sleswic, but there are found also traces of conformity of customs; for instance, judgment by twelve men, (juries,) which is still retained in England, but abolished with us.* Our ancestors brought their religion

and manners with them to Britain, and made the names of Thor and Odin for a time as much revered there as they were in the North. The force with which Hengst and Hors, who were subordinate kings in Anglia, and descended from the Saxon Odin,* first came to Britain, was but inconsiderable,

tled in Sweden, on the banks of the lake Malaren, the principal men of his company were twelve, according to the number and the names of the great Northern gods. Of these twelve Odin constituted a society of judges; thence it was afterwards continued to have twelve judges or twelve men to judge in every case. In the time of Regnar Lodbrok, king of Denmark, who died in 795, this institution seems to have gone into neglect, for it is found that he re-established it, ordering that twelve wise men should judge in all causes. Hence we also find that the number of twelve was much used in the North in taking oaths and on other solemn occasions.

* The Saxon Odin. His proper name was Huggleik; but he is also known by that of Angul, because he governed the Angles. He was the son of Oluf, king of Leire, who descended from Odin by Skjold. Huggleik had a sister married to Dan, king of Scanen, from which country the Danish name and nation originally sprung. This Dan dethroned the father of Huggleik, and deprived him of his paternal kingdom. But having afterwards subdued Jutland and Anglia, in which he was not a little assisted by the valour of his injured brother-in-law, he bestowed upon him the latter of these countries as an indemnification, partly also with an intention to secure the succession of Leire to his own issue. Thus Huggleik, a Danish prince, became the king of the Angles, subordinate however to Leire. Renowned for his valour before, he acquired still greater fame by his achievements after that time. He did not, however, excel only in the arts of war, but also in those of peace. He took up his residence in the city of Sleswic. Thither he went with a great number of his countrymen from the Danish islands, whom he settled and intermixed with the Angles and Saxons. He introduced and established firmly, not only among the Angles, but also among the Jutes and the Saxons, the Odinian doctrine and worship; and partly by alliances, partly by the stricter ties of religion and affinity, he founded a friendship and cemented a confederacy among those three nations, which lasted for almost two hundred years after, and the consequences of which were eminently seen in their subsequent enterprizes upon England. One thing more, remarkable indeed in that age, distinguished his government,—he encouraged agriculture. Having acquired such renown, and done such great things, and,

* This custom is of the greatest antiquity in the North, and owed its establishment to Odin. When (about anno 50 A. C.) he set-

considerable, consisting only of three long ships, called *kôler** (keels) manned with three hundred warriors. Habitations were instantly assigned to them in the eastern parts of the country, first in the Isle of Thanet, afterwards in Kent. Sidonius Apollinaris, who wrote shortly after those times, (he died in 482, as bishop of Auvergne,) greatly extols the Saxons for naval skill and intrepidity. He says, that at sea they accustomed themselves by turns to obey and to command; that no storm, no shipwreck, no danger, could intimidate them; that their attack was unexpected, but they were never surprised; that they were as dexterous in avoiding danger, as courageous to meet it.

Hengst and Hors, on their arrival, the latter with Jutes, the former with Angles, though they were both from the city of Sleswic, obtained liberty of conscience, so that they might unmolested worship their gods Odin, Thor, Freir, and Freia. Then they marched against the Picts and Scots, who had advanced to Stamford in Lincolnshire, and repelled them within their own confines, in which the Angles had great advantage of their axes and great swords, as their enemies only used javelins and lances. On this occasion Hors with his Jutes obtained settlements in Northumberland and Lindsey. Now as these brothers observed that the coun-

besides, being descended from the true Odin, what less could he be among those ignorant people, who believed in the transmigration of souls, (this was one of the Odinian tenets,) than the god Odin himself; an opinion which it seems he was by no means anxious to refuse, as even he gave to several of his sons the names of the sons of Odin, wishing to resemble him in every respect. He was called the Saxon Odin, because these three nations whom he associated were afterwards known by the general name of Saxons, as these were the most powerful among them. He died the death of a warrior in the year 330, leaving a numerous issue, that furnished kings to several nations. Some of his sons remained in Anglia and the adjoining islands; one of them he had already himself established in a part of the present Prussia, then called Jaderike; one became the king of Hunsingow, in the present province of Groningen. When Hume says that Hengst and Hors were reputed to be sprung from Woden, that is no contradiction to what is stated here, for Woden was the name of Odin among the nations of Germany.

* Jonas Venustus, in original Danish, relates that the Jutes still say *kôl*, (keel,) for ships; *pars pro toto*.

try was rich and the inhabitants unwarlike, they secretly sent intelligence of this to their countrymen, that they might come with greater force. To Vortigern they represented that they wanted reinforcements effectually to resist the Picts and Scots. In 450 eighteen ships arrived in Britain with Angles and Jutes, the men being, as customary, chosen by the casting of lots. Afterwards these emigrations became so frequent, that the countries of the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes, were in a great measure stripped of inhabitants, particularly that of the latter, which was for a long time almost uninhabited. Their success induced many of the Saxons to the south of the Elbe, as also of the Frisians and the real Danes, especially from the islands, and even of the Norwegians and Swedes, to join in their emigrations. And that the Angles and Saxons were nearly related to, and greatly intermixed with those Northern people, is proved by many customs which they had in common, for instance the use of smoke-rooms; * a kind of incantation named *Galdur*; the use of spells and incantments to weaken and distress the enemy; the names of Frode, Hengst, Hors, Uffe, Vermund, and others; the worship of Odin, Thor, &c.; and above all the similarity of their languages.

With these eighteen ships Rowen, the daughter of Hengst, a very beautiful woman, came to Britain. At a banquet she on her knees presented a golden cup filled with wine to Vortigern, saying, *La-ward king wes heil*, that is, Live well lord king. Vortigern asked the interpreter what she said, was informed of it, and also that he was to answer, *Drink heil*, that is, Drink well, or, May it do you good; upon which she drank first. He took the cup out of her hand, drank, and kiss'd her; and was upon the spot so captivated with her, that he immediately requested, and, with the approbation of Hors and the other principal men, obtained her of her father for his wife, on condition that he should grant the Angles settlements in the county of Kent. The same evening the nuptials were celebrated. By this Vortigern incurred the disaffection both of his sons by his first marriage, and of all the Britons, because he had married a Heathen woman.

(To be continued.)

* That is, houses without chimneys, having the fire-place in the middle, and an opening in the roof for emitting the smoke.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

No. IV.

HALIWELL PRIORY.

THis priory, of which scarce a single vestige now remains, took its name from a well originally situated at the eastern extremity of Finsbury-fields, near which, in 1127, a house was built by Robert Fitz-Gelran, canon of St. Paul's, for the reception of some Benedictine nuns. The lands which were given them, though not particularly extensive in any one place, were numerous and scattered; and they had the patronage of several churches. Richard de Blemes and Stephen de Gravesend, bishops of London, were among the principal of their early benefactors; but their greatest friend appears to have been Sir Thomas Lovel, in the reign of Henry VII., who not only added to the house and revenues of the nuns, but built himself a stately mansion in the neighbourhood. He died May 25, 1524, and was buried in a chapel he had himself founded on the south side the choir of the church, where till the dissolution of the house two priests said daily masses for his soul; and the nuns are related to have inscribed this distich in almost every window of their church:

All ye nuns of Halywell
Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.

The following is as correct a list of the prioresses as can be now obtained:

Clementia occurs about 1190.
Agnes, 1239.
Juliana, 1248.
Benigna, . . .
Isabella, 1261.
Christiana, 1269.
. Montague, sister to the Ab-
bess of Berking, 1341.
Isabella Norton, 1390.
Clemencia, 1445.
Eliz. Prudde, 1474.
Joan Lynde, 1516.
Sibilla Nudigate, 1535.

At the dissolution of the house in 1539, the revenues appear to have amounted to something more than 340*l*. Its site and appurtenances were afterwards solicited for by Henry Webb, and the application being seconded by the Queen, they were granted to him and his heirs, by letters patent, on the 5th of August, 1544.

The demolition of the church appears to have been effected soon after the suppression of the monastery; and among other persons who dwelt upon its site was the Earl of Rutland. In Queen Mary's

Council-Book is the mention of a letter, dated September the 7th, 1553, directing her Highness's Council at London to enlarge the Earl of Rutland from "the Fleet home to his house at Hallywell, where to remaine till the Queene's highnes pleasure be further known towards him." And four years after, on the 21st of October, his wife, Lady Margaret Rutland, was buried from Halliwell at Shoreditch. Soon after this the family appear to have changed their residence to Stepney.

THE FLEET PRISON.

The Fleet prison is a place of great antiquity, and was used for its present purpose so early as the reign of Richard I. At the time of the Reformation the state-side was crowded with those who suffered for religion; and it was also a receptacle for the unhappy victims of the Star-Chamber. But since the latter was suppressed, in 1640, it has been a prison only for debtors, and contempt of the Court of Chancery. Members of parliament, whose imprudence may have occasioned them to visit this abode, have always been reclaimed by the Commons; though few instances, it is probable, of the kind have occurred of late years. In the middle of the last century it was a fashionable scene with some of our best novelists, who described its manners with singular fidelity. And in 1780 the old building was destroyed by an insatuated mob.

WEAVERS.

From the Rolls of Parliament of 1421, 9th of Henry V., it appears that the "*wevers alieignes*" were not only encouraged, but chartered by Edward III., who when conquering France, seems not to have forgotten encouraging the emigration of its manufacturers. (See Rot. Parl., vol. iv., p. 162.)

BLOOMSBURY.

The origin of Bloomsbury has not been accounted for by the historians of London. From a record, however, among the "*Originalia*" in the Exchequer, it appears that the King, in the eighteenth year of Edward II., 1325, received the fealty of Richard the son of Richard de Gloucester, who defended himself for a messuage in the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields called Bloemundesbury.

BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell Hospital is well known to have been built by Henry VIII., for the reception of the Emperor Charles V., and as the place where the former very often held his state.

The fitting up of the interior, in regard to architectural ornaments, was probably

bably very much in the Italian taste, which had then been recently introduced. Peacham, in *The Compleat Gentleman*, 1622, (4to., p. 109,) says, "I have seene many pieces of his (Holbein's,) in oile, and once of his owne draught with a penne a most curious chimney-peece K. Henry had bespoken for his new-built palace at Bridewell"

MOORFIELDS.

It was in these fields that Richard III., immediately previous to his coronation, mustered four thousand soldiers from the North. He raised them from jealousy of the Queen, and after his coronation dismissed them with rewards. (See *Fabian's Chronicle*, ed. 1533, p. 7, c. 225.) A circumstance which does not seem to have been noticed in any of the Histories of our metropolis

THEATRE AND CURTAIN.

The Theatre and Curtain were the two first regular play-houses in London. The exact spot they stood upon is hardly known; but a street in the neighbourhood of one still retains the name of the Curtain-road. They were built about or soon after 1570. Ben Jonson the celebrated poet entered at the Curtain very early in life, and also wrote for it; but never made any figure there, either as a writer or an actor. Other of the players at these houses were, Tarleton, Underwood, Cowley, and Burbage, the most celebrated tragedian of the time of Shakspeare.

When the Theatre was suppressed is unknown; and the last we hear of the Curtain is in 1615, when the "Hector of Germany" was performed at it by a company of young men. The black-letter pamphlets, so much sought after by the lovers of Shakspeare, throw some light upon their history and abuses.

LONDON-BRIDGE.

The father of Lord-Treasurer Oxford passing over London-bridge, was caught in a shower; and stepping into a goldsmith's shop for shelter, he found there a picture of Holbein (who had lived in that house,) and his family. He offered the goldsmith an hundred pounds for it, who consented to let him have it, but desired first to shew it to some persons. Immediately after happened the fire of London, and the picture was destroyed. (See *Lord Orford's Works*, vol. iii., p. 72, note n.)

LONDON PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c., IN THE TIME OF Q. ELIZABETH.

Part of an old household accompt belonging to a person in the parish of St. MONTHLY MAG. No. 142.

Michael Bassishaw, for the years 1594 and 1595, presents the following items.

	£.	s.	d.
1594. Paid unto Thomas Francis his quarter's wages, due March 25,	-	-	0 13 4
Paid to Margaret Jurden as aforesaid,	-	-	0 6 8
Paid 26 March for 104 lb. of butter received out of Gloucestershire, whereof 16 lb. at 3d. ob. the pound and the rest at 3d the lb.,	-	-	1 6 8
For sale for the said butter,	0	0	6
Paid for carriage of the said butter from Bristol to London,	0	4	6
Paid 29 Marche for a fore-quarter of lambe with the head,	0	2	2
Paid for a capon,	0	1	2
Nine stone of beef at 18d. the stone,	0	13	6
For a quart of Malmesey,	0	0	8
For 4 lb. of soape,	0	0	10
Paid April 3d for a lambe,	0	5	0
For a dozen of pigeons,	0	2	4
For 28 egges,	0	0	8
Paid April 6 to Mr Storie for 3 peckes of fine flour,	0	2	6
Paid for a side of veal,	0	8	0
For a calve's head,	0	0	10
For 3 pints of strawberries, June 6,	0	1	4
For a pecke of pease, June 8,	0	0	10
For another pecke, June 14,	0	0	5
A pint of olives,	0	0	6
A bushell of bay salt,	0	1	6
A pint of claret wine,	0	0	3
A quart of strawberries, June 29,	0	0	6
Six Art chokes, Aug. 3,	0	1	0
A pecke of oysters, July 31,	0	0	4
Two roapes of onyons,	0	0	6
Half a pecke of filbirdes, Aug. 19,	0	0	6
Half a hundred of oranges, Feb. 9, 1595,	0	0	9

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM'S CREST, THE GRASSHOPPER.

Mr. Pennant, in the *History of London*, p. 477, speaking of Lombard-street, says, "The shop of the great Sir Thomas Gresham stood in this street; it is now held by Messrs. Martin, bankers, who are still in possession of the original sign of that illustrious person, the grasshopper." Sir Thomas Gresham, however, did not adopt the grasshopper himself. The seal of James Gresham, affixed to one of the Paston letters so long back as 1455, 34 Henry VI., has the same device. (See *Fenn's Paston Letters*, vol. i., p. 119.)

S J

CORNHILL.

CORNHILL.

The house in this street in which Mr. Gray the poet received his birth, was burnt in the well-known fire of 1748. His father had been an exchange-broker; and the injury which the property he left sustained, occasioned Mr. Gray to sink a good part of the remainder in the purchase of an annuity. From Mr. Gray's will it appears that the tenement which rose upon its site was in 1774 in the occupation of Mr. Natzell, a perfumer. It is now marked 41; and is still inhabited by a perfumer, of the name of Tate, a few doors from Birchin lane.

HOUNDSDITCH.

The name of Houndsditch, though now confined to a single street in the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate, appears formerly to have been the appellation of different parts of the moat or moats by which the walls of London were surrounded. From a chartulary of St. Giles's Hospital, made as long ago as the beginning of the fifteenth century, 1402, (but in which many deeds of a more ancient date are preserved,) Houndesdic and Hundesdich are the appellations of a part of the town-ditch in the parish of St. Sepulchre. From Howell's *Londinopolis* it appears that another part of the fosse between Ludgate and Newgate had the same denomination: and a third by Barbican. Into which of these, or whether into that we have already mentioned, under the east wall of the city, the body of Eric was thrown, after the murder of Edmund Ironside, does not seem clear.

The ditch nigh Bishopsgate, says Stow, was arched over and paved by the citizens in 1502; within a century after which the houses that arose upon its site became remarkable as the resort of brokers, as appears from one of the satires in "The Letting of Humour's Blood in the Head-Veine," Lond. 1611:

Oh Sir, why that's as true as you are beere:
With one example I will make it cleere;
And far to fetch the same I will not goe,
But unto Houndsditch, to the Brokers-row;
Or any place where that trade doth remaine,
Whether at Holborne Conduit, or Long-lane.

TEMPLE-GARDEN.

The red and white roses, the badges of the houses of York and Lancaster, are said to have had their origin in the Temple Garden; and the scene is preserved by Shakspeare in the First Part of Henry VI., (act ii., sc. iv.,) where the Earls of Somerset, Suffolk, and Warwick, Richard

Plantagenet, Vernon, and another lawyer, enter into conversation. Plantagenet plucks a white rose, and Somerset a red one, till after a heated conversation Warwick prophesies:

— This brawl to-day,
Grown to this faction in the Temple Garden,
Shall send, between the red rose and the
white,

A thousand souls to death and endless night.

GERARD'S-HALL INN.

To the east of Knight-Rider-street, on the south side of Basing-lane, stand the relics of an ancient mansion, once inhabited by Sir John Gisors, mayor of London, and constable of the Tower in 1311; now converted to an inn.

This mansion, of the fee of William Fitz Alan, was held by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at no great distance after its foundation, to which it had been given by William Cotell. In 1189 it was granted by the prior and convent to Stephen le Blund. The exact time when it became tenanted by the Gisor family does not appear. In the turbulent time of Edward II., Sir John Gisors, we are told, was charged with several harsh and unjust proceedings; and being summoned to appear before the King's justices, to answer to the accusation, he and other principal citizens fled, and put themselves under the protection of the rebellious barons. In the lofty roofed hall, says Stow, in his *Survaie*, p. 665, stood a large fir pole, near forty feet high, which was feigned to have been the staff of Gerardus, a mighty giant; which proved to be no more than a May-pole, which, according to ancient custom, used to be decked and placed annually before the door. From this fable the house long bore the name of Gerard's Hall, but it was properly changed to that of Gisors. (See the Chartularies of the Monastery of St. John; and Pennant's London, p. 409.)

In the 9. h of Edward II., 1316, it was still in the possession of the Gisors. James, then tenant, is represented as the successor of Anketun Gisors, by the tenure of ten shillings a-year to the prior as superior lord. Mr. Pennant says it remained in the family till 1386, when it was alienated by Thomas Gisors. Within a short time afterwards the house was divided into several parts, and before Stow's time had become a common hosterie or inn. The vault below the present inn, engraved by Smith in the Illustrations of Pennant, is the only remnant of the ancient house.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT of the CHAIRMAN and COURT of DIRECTORS of the SIERRA LEONE COMPANY, respecting the PROGRESS, STATE, and PROSPECTS, of the COLONY of SIERRA LEONE.

In the following paper it is proposed, first, to give a brief history of the settlement of Sierra Leone; secondly, to enumerate the several causes which have hitherto obstructed its progress; thirdly, to state the degree of probability, which, in the opinion of the Directors of the Sierra Leone Company, still exists, of effecting the object of the Company's institution, supposing the colony to be rendered secure, and encouragement to be given to it by a sufficient aid from Government; fourthly, to mention what will be the probable expence of affording this security and encouragement; and, lastly, to notice the difficulties and burthens which will be cast on the Government, supposing the undertaking of the Sierra Leone Company to be now relinquished.

I. History of the Settlement.

The Sierra Leone Company was instituted about one year before the commencement of the late war. Its capital was about 230,000l.

The general object of the founders of it was the introduction of civilization into Africa. The principal means proposed for effecting this end was the establishment of a secure factory at Sierra Leone, with a view to a new trade in produce, chiefly with the interior; but the reception into the settlement of near 1200 Blacks, who had taken part with Great Britain in the American war, in consequence of a proclamation from the Commander in Chief, and who had petitioned the Government to be removed from Nova Scotia on account of the coldness of the climate, gave a new character to the undertaking. The want of a sufficient power and authority to controul these colonists, has proved, as will hereafter be shewn, a principal hindrance to the progress of the settlement, and a chief cause of the disappointments of the Company.

The Nova Scotia Blacks landed at Sierra Leone in March 1792. The rains commenced in the following May, and an almost universal sickness then taking place, no opportunity was afforded to the colonists of cultivating their lands until the succeeding dry season.

The expence of an undertaking of such magnitude must in any case have been considerable. In the present instance that ex-

pence was so much increased by various unforeseen difficulties experienced in the first two years, as to amount to more than 110,000l.*

In February 1793 the war broke out; which, as will hereafter be more particularly shewn, has proved one principal obstacle to the progress of the settlement.

It was the wish of the Company to direct the labour of the colonists to cultivation on their own account; but most of them were at first indisposed to speculations of this sort; chusing rather to live in the town as long as they could by any means earn a subsistence there, than to engage in the work of cultivating their uncleared lots of land in the country.

The following circumstance has also hindered cultivation. The colonists drew lots for their lands. The lands of some, though fertile and contiguous to the town, fell into the hands of individuals who neglected to till them. These lands were forfeitable after a certain period; but the weakness of the Government rendered them fearful of exercising their right of enforcing the forfeiture. The temper of the Nova Scotians was such from the first as to give a very extraordinary degree of trouble to the Government.

The Company established a plantation on their own account, and a garden of experiment. The object of these was chiefly to provide plants and seeds, and to encourage cultivation in others. A botanist was retained for two years in the settlement. His report is favourable to the hopes of the Company.

In 1794 an expedition was made to the interior by two of the Company's servants, who travelled three hundred miles

* Expended in the first two years and a half; viz.,

In provisions granted by the Company to the Nova Scotians, about	£.20,000
In providing shipping for the temporary accommodation of the colonists, and other shipping expences	30,000
In Buildings,	25,000
In laying out lands, and in cultivation,	5,000
By the accident of the Company's store-ship taking fire,	15,000
Salaries of servants, expence of passage, &c.,	12,500
Expence of home-establishment, act of incorporation, &c.	4,000

£111,500

inland,

inland, as far as Teembo, the capital of the Foulah kingdom; and in consequence a deputation of chiefs came from the King of that country to Sierra Leone, for the purpose of opening a trading communication with the Company. The town of Teembo has about eight thousand inhabitants, and another town near to it contains upwards of four thousand. The people of that part are far more civilized than those on the coast. The children learn to read and write Arabic.

A factory was in consequence established by the company in the higher part of a river leading to the Foulah country; but partly through disturbances which have arisen in that kingdom, and partly through other causes, no great intercourse with the interior has yet taken place.

Hopes were about this time entertained that some of the African chiefs might considerably enlarge their plans of cultivation, an interruption of the demand for slaves on the coast inducing some of them to employ their unld slaves for a short time in cultivating the soil; but the revival of the slave-trade frustrated that expectation. About the same time a neighbouring slave-factory set on foot a cotton-plantation, by the medium of the labour of slaves, which is still continued.

In October 1794 the colony was attacked and taken by a French squadron. All the moveable property of the Company was either carried off or destroyed; several ships were captured; and every building belonging to the Company was burnt. The Company's loss on this occasion has been estimated at 52,000*l*.

This calamity, combined with the circumstances of expence already noticed, so greatly diminished the Company's funds, as to lay them under a necessity of contracting their trade, and reducing considerably the scale of their establishment, which had been at all times so limited as scarcely to afford sufficient means of transacting the business, and attending to the various wants of an infant settlement. In consequence of this reduction, and of the sense of general insecurity produced by the war, and by the refractory tempers of the settlers, it now became more than usually difficult to induce a sufficient number of Europeans of good character, and of the requisite abilities, to undertake offices at Sierra Leone. A large portion indeed of that class of men who were most adapted for the Company's service, were engaged in the army or navy, and these could not obtain leave of absence.

The trade of the Company appears to have been successful, supposing it to have been burthened only with those charges which were strictly commercial, and to have been exempt from those very extraordinary losses by fire and French captures, which it has had to sustain.

The coast of Africa has been so peculiarly exposed during the war, as to make the expence of insuring cargoes very enormous, and in some cases it has been impossible to effect insurance at all. The Company moreover have been obliged to send out armed vessels to Sierra Leone, and to detain them there for the sake of securing the settlement.

The Company's expence in shipping has therefore been far greater than any commercial profits could be expected to compensate.

In the year 1798 the colony had made considerable progress, notwithstanding the powerful obstacles to its advancement, which shall hereafter be enumerated.

Freetown consisted of about 300 houses, laid out with regularity, and of many public buildings. One principal wharf had been erected by the Company, and two others by individuals. The government house, which stands on high ground about one third of a mile distant from the water, and commands the town and harbour, was protected by a palisade, and also by six pieces of cannon.

The inhabitants of the colony were about 1200. The heads of families were about 300. Of these about one-half were supported by their farms, many were mechanics, about 15 were retail shopkeepers, 20 or 25 followed the business of fishing, 10 or 15 traded in small vessels of their own, 4 were employed as schoolmasters, 12 or 15 as seamen, and about 20 as labourers under the Company. A few Nova-Scotians resided among the natives, and a few acted as servants or mechanics at slave-factories. The number of Europeans residing in the colony was from 20 to 30.

At the period now spoken of, about 3 or 400 native labourers, called Grumettas, worked in the settlement for hire, chiefly on the farms, which were increasing rapidly; some in the service of Europeans, some in that of the Nova Scotians. These native labourers were freemen, who came from neighbouring parts. They received monthly wages, the whole of which was their own. It was usual for most of them to return home for a short time, after remaining five or six months in the colony; but

but the place of those who went was always supplied by a succession of other labourers.

These Grumettas improved greatly in their dress; and scarcely any part of the money which they earned was expended in the purchase of spirits; to the use of which both the Africans in general and many of the settlers are much addicted.

Freetown was at this time a place of considerable resort. It is estimated that from one to two hundred natives visited the settlement every day for the sake chiefly of exchanging articles of African produce for British manufactures. Many of these natives came in canoes, some of them from a distance of eighty or one hundred miles. The intercourse, however, from these more distant parts was exceedingly discouraged and interrupted by the general insecurity of the African coast, the natives not being able to put into an intermediate creek, on the occasion of any stress of weather, without imminent hazard of being seized and sold for slaves. Numerous instances have occurred of the seizure of canoes coming to the colony, and of the sale of the natives found in them. The Company's Government had also succeeded in some degree in extending its influence among the natives, whose confidence was strongly indicated by many circumstances, but particularly by the readiness with which they sent some of their children to the colony, and even to this country, for education.

The Nova-Scotians, as has been already observed, began in an early period of the settlement to manifest a great spirit of turbulence and insubordination; and a party of them had on one occasion made an attempt on the life of the Governor. This spirit received a considerable check by the defeat of the attempt; but it again revived, and continued to increase so rapidly, as to threaten the overthrow of the colony.

The Directors, anxious to repress the growing evil, obtained from the Crown, in the year 1800, a charter of justice; and a captain of one of his Majesty's ships of war was charged with the delivery of it. Directions were also given that a small force should be detached from Goree, for the purpose of being stationed in the colony of Sierra Leone; and the Commandant of Goree received instructions to extend such farther assistance as might be asked by the Governor of Sierra Leone, and could properly be afforded to the colony.

The sum of 7000*l.*, being a part of 10,000*l.* voted in Parliament for African forts, was granted to the Company, for

the erection of a fort; and an expectation was given of a further sum of 8000*l.* for the same purpose. 10,000*l.* was about the same time received from Government as a partial indemnification for the expence to which the Company had been put in settling the Nova Scotians. 4000*l.* was also voted for the support of the civil government of the colony.

The Directors of the Sierra Leone Company about this time undertook to take the Maroons under their protection. They at first expressed a wish to decline receiving them, chiefly in consequence of their experience of the difficulty of governing the Nova-Scotians. They were led to give their consent to a proposition made to them by the Duke of Portland on this subject, partly by an inclination to comply with the wishes of Government; partly by an idea that the Maroons might form some counterpoise to the Nova Scotians (for which reason the Directors were very desirous of planting them in a somewhat distant town); partly by an opinion that the Maroons and their children, if placed under the Company's care, would have a better chance of civilization than if landed, as they were otherwise likely to be, in some part of Africa which was independent of the Company.

The Directors were promised payment of the actual expence incurred in settling them in Africa; and they meant afterwards to propose that some increase of the sum annually voted in Parliament should be made in consideration of the Government being exempted from future expence on this account.

The Maroons arrived in October 1800, and assisted in quelling an insurrection among the Nova Scotians, who, understanding that means were about to be taken for establishing the Company's authority, had endeavoured to possess themselves of the government. Several of the insurgents were killed in this conflict; many were taken and tried, of whom three were executed, and several were banished. Some of the ringleaders escaped among the natives.

The Governor and Council employed their new power and authority in introducing a system of order, and were beginning to witness the happy effects of it; when a sudden and unexpected blow was aimed at the very existence of the settlement by some native chiefs in the neighbourhood, who had previously evinced no hostile intentions, nor alleged any cause of complaint against the colony. About day-break on the morning of the 18th November

November last, a body of natives, headed by two of the Nova Scotia insurgents, who had effected their escape after the insurrection of the former year, made an assault on the unfinished fort in which the government-house was situated. After some loss of men had been sustained on both sides, the assailants were repulsed; and they have since been forced to withdraw from the situation they occupied in the immediate neighbourhood of the colony. A truce had been concluded when the last accounts came away; but it was conceived that the chiefs engaged in the attack, who were entirely of the Timmaney nation, were endeavouring to gain over people of other nations to their cause, by exciting among them an apprehension of the consequences of the growing power of the Sierra Leone settlement.

About sixty-five additional British troops had arrived from Goree, and one of his Majesty's ships of war remained in Sierra Leone river, for the purpose of protecting the colony. Some friendly chiefs had sent a large force to Freetown; but the Government, unwilling to burthen itself with the expence of maintaining them, and not wishing to employ in its defence allies of this description, unless there should be a strong necessity for it, had allowed them to return home.

No immediate danger to the settlement was apprehended; but a necessity is stated to exist for the maintenance of an European force, for the completion also of the fort, and for the enlargement of the annual expences of the Company's establishment. The sum of 4000*l.* per annum, which has been already twice voted in Parliament, has been far from sufficient to supply the whole annual expence of protecting and maintaining the settlement.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS of an HISTORICAL ESSAY on
the COMMERCE and NAVIGATION of
the BLACK SEA, by M. PEUCHET.

THE first remark made by the reader on perusing this work is, that it is not so dry as books which treat of such subjects in general are. The author, who appears to be well-informed on the subjects of which he speaks, has had the art to attach so much interest to the dry details of commerce, as to render it an amusing publication. He gives an account, and in a manner equally pleasing and instructive, of the voyages and enterprises

undertaken conformably to the useful projects which he conceived, and in a great measure executed, for uniting Russia and France by the bonds of a commerce active and advantageous.

It was by means of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean that the author of the Historical Essay judiciously thought this communication ought to be attempted; and from the facts and reasons which he states, it appears that the course of things must not only produce this revolution in the commerce of the South, but that each of the two empires is deeply interested in its completion, and that the respective nations may expect from it the most beneficial results.

To render this truth more striking, we shall follow the author through the account of his labours, his voyages, and his projects. It will furnish us with an occasion of collecting, by the way, facts and information, connected in more than one respect with the prosperity of the trade and commercial marine of France.

If we cast our eyes on a map of the southern part of Russia and the northern provinces of the Turkish empire, we shall see two extensive gulphs or inland seas; the first, called the Black Sea, and known to the ancients by the name of Pontus Euxinus, is connected with the second, or Sea of Azof, formerly Palus Mæotis, by the strait of Taman, likewise denominated the Cimmerian Bosphorus.—These seas were once the centre of an immense trade, established by the Egyptians and the Phœnicians. After their example they were navigated by the Greeks; and according to the learned researches of M. Formaleon, the celebrated fleet of the Argonauts, conducted by Jason, was equipped to penetrate into the Black Sea, and to proceed on an expedition to its eastern coasts. In the sequel the Greeks made frequent voyages to these parts, and were imitated by the Romans. From the latter the commerce of the Black Sea was transferred to the Greeks of the Eastern Empire. The Genoese raised it for the space of a century to a very high degree of splendour, by making the Crimea the mart of their trade with Persia and India by way of the Caspian Sea: but they were obliged, in 1476, to yield to the Turks this theatre of their prosperity. The Ottomans having become sole masters of the coasts which border these two seas, closed the entrance of them against other nations; and these regions which commerce formerly rendered so flourishing, being confined

fixed to the mere traffic with Constantinople, soon sunk into a state of almost absolute inactivity.

The Turks obtained from the maritime provinces of the Black Sea most of the commodities necessary for the consumption of Constantinople, such as wheat, barley, honey, wax, leather, caviar, hare-skins, wool, peltry, tallow, hemp, masts, pitch, copper: they sent back in return other productions of the Ottoman empire, but principally Indian merchandize, stuffs, and manufactured goods brought to Constantinople by the Europeans, from France, England, Holland, and Germany.

But the aggrandizement of the Russian empire, the progress which the arts and civilization were daily making in these countries, together with the glory and the splendour of the reign of Catherine II., led to the treaty of Kainargi, in 1774, by which the narrow circle of commerce was extended, and the Black Sea opened to Russian vessels.

From this period to 1781, when the author of the Historical Essay set out from Constantinople to investigate on the spot what means might be devised for establishing a useful reciprocity of commerce between Russia and France, the Ottoman flag appeared almost exclusively in the Black Sea, and the relations of trade were not extended beyond their former limits. It was however easy for a man accustomed to form sound judgments on the great operations of commerce to perceive, that with perseverance and encouragement this order of things might be ameliorated, and a commerce with the South of Europe might be established. In this design the author was seconded by the Count de St. Priest, at that time Ambassador from the Court of France at Constantinople. That Minister availed himself of his intelligence and his zeal to accomplish such an important object, which he himself had long had at heart.

He embarked for Russia, and landed in the Crimea in the month of April 1781. This province was not then in the number of those which now compose the vast empire of the Czars. The Chan who still reigned there was under the protection of the Court of Petersburg, and dreading the persecution of that of Constantinople, he fixed his residence at Theodosia. This prince, named Shahin Gueraï, neither knew how to govern nor to defend himself. He was accused of cruelty towards such of the Tartars, his subjects, as appeared dissatisfied with his government; he was desirous of making innovations useless or prema-

ture; he alienated all hearts, and flattered himself with the false hope of being able to overawe them by violence. He determined, at an unreasonable period, to reform his nation, without possessing the shining qualities which authorize the trial of such experiments. His table, says the author of the Historical Essay, was served in the European style; he seldom rode on horseback; contrary to the custom of the East, he went abroad almost every day, and appeared in public in an open carriage, and concealed his beard with a black silk-handkerchief tied behind.

The end of this prince is well known. After ceding his dominions, in 1784, to the Empress, he went to Russia, where he remained till 1786. Being desirous of returning to Turkey, he received permission from the Porte. But the ancient animosity still subsisted against him at that Court. He was exiled to Rhodes, and there strangled in 1787.

The Crimea furnishes for the purposes of commerce ox and cow-hides, wax, caviar, butter, tallow, hare-skins, wheat, and great quantities of wool; articles which may be exported from it by means of the ports of the Mediterranean.

Continuing his journey, or rather his course of observations, the author proceeded to Cherson, (pronounced Kerson,) a considerable port on the Nieper, five leagues from the place where that river discharges itself into the Black Sea. The traveller was there received with great distinction by the governor, M. Hannibal, from whom he obtained information tending to facilitate the execution of the object he had in view.

Cherson is situated in the latitude of $46^{\circ} 38' 29''$ north, and in the longitude of $30^{\circ} 36' 15''$ east, reckoning from the meridian of Paris. This town is defended by a fortress and a citadel. It may be considered as a place of great strength, and a numerous garrison is constantly kept in it. General Hannibal had collected a great quantity of naval stores in the arsenal, at the period of the author's visit; and several ships and frigates were on the stocks. As the navigable branch of the Nieper is only six or seven feet deep, it is found necessary to employ camels to get the ships of war down to Gloubok, and thence to Kalbournon; but at present they are carried to Oczakow. The Court of Russia expended great sums in the establishment of Cherson, and sought to draw inhabitants to the town, and cultivators to the neighbouring country, by gratuitous concessions of land. These measures have

have prospered; and the districts contiguous to the place are rich, well cultivated, and covered with country-houses. Notwithstanding the rivalry of Odesa, another important commercial town on the same sea, Cherson is indisputably the first, in point of the business transacted there, and the quantity of merchandize exported and imported.

It seems to be particularly adapted for the central point of commercial operations between Poland and the Black Sea, as its proximity to the places of the productions themselves, prevents the necessity of commodities from the Polish provinces travelling a distance of five or six miles, and even more, to the Black Sea. Articles which are imported and exported by the Baltic, likewise compose a part of the commerce of Cherson.

The French, English and Germans, send to this place wines, sugars, coffee, silks, oil, fruits, salt provisions, jewellery, furniture, sulphur; and export in return hemp, tallow, rye, masts, timber, sail-cloth, wax, wool, flax, furs, hare-skins, pot-ash, leather raw and manufactured, wheat, &c.

Most of these goods are accumulated in the towns situated some on the banks, the others at a short distance from the Nieper and the navigable streams which discharge themselves into that river: they are transported in barks or on rafts to Cherson. This port is much nearer the fertile provinces of Russia than Riga or Petersburg. No part of the commodities destined for Cherson is removed till the breaking of the ice in the Nieper, which is commonly frozen from December till March; the countries which produce them being at a short distance from the rivers, they are conveyed by land at a trifling expence, which cannot be the case with the northern ports; an essential and considerable difference in a commerce of this kind, which consists of objects of great weight and bulk.

Having remarked at Cherson every thing that could contribute toward the object of his journey, the author continued his route, constantly keeping an attentive eye on such places as presented him with interesting objects for examination.

Chichersk, situated on the river Soz, and surrounded with forests, appeared to deserve particular attention. Masts are cut in its vicinity; but few pieces of large timber are found there. The trees are beautiful pines, straight, and full of vigour. The masts of Chichersk, destined for the Baltic, descend the Soz in floats,

to the confluence of that river and the Nieper; whence they are conveyed, partly on sledges, and partly by means of the rivers, to the banks of the Dwina, on which the following spring they drop down to Riga. The time occupied in this passage is eighteen months, and sometimes more.

The same difficulties and delays likewise take place in the conveyance to the Baltic of the masts and timber felled in the Ukraine and in Lithuania; but those inconveniencies are not minded, because the quality of the materials causes them to be held in request, and the prices which they fetch in the arsenals of Europe, compensates the expence of such a long carriage. To justify a fact confirmed by many others, namely the importance and advantage of the direction of the commerce of Russia by way of the Black Sea, the author informs us that he exported masts for the first time, yet with success, from Russia, by the port of Cherson, for that of Toulon.

Taganrock is another maritime place on the sea of Azof, which being much nearer to Moscow, appears to be the natural mart of the maritime commerce of that ancient capital of Russia, situated in a fertile territory, and in the centre of one of the greatest empires in the world.

Taganrock affords nearly the same commodities for importation and exportation. If the Wolga and Don could be united, conformably to the project of Peter the Great, it would be possible to establish a commerce with the masts of the Government of Casan, so much the more advantageous, as this article of the first necessity for the navy is increasing in price from day to day.

The port of Taganrock is capable of maintaining, as it actually does, commercial relations with Persia, to which country it sends, by way of Moscow, cochineal, indigo, cloth, steel, lead, &c. But this place can never be serviceable to the direct commerce of India with Russia. The route across the ocean, and through the Straights of Gibraltar, is indisputably safer, shorter, and less expensive; and the author justly considers the other as proper at most for the commerce of Constantinople with the western provinces of Asia.

It is well known that this commerce has been long carried on by the Armenians, though with very great difficulties, by the way of Basiora, from which place goods are conveyed with infinite labour to Aleppo, and thence to Constantinople. If these commodities were to be sent by way of

of Taganrock, it would be necessary to expedite them from the places of India to Astrabad, a port of the Caspian Sea, and thence to Astracan and Taganrock, from which town they might be sent to Constantinople. This route was formerly employed, but at a time when the Cape of Good Hope was not discovered, and when it was not possible to sell the commodities of India twenty-five or thirty per cent. lower in the ports of the Ocean than in those of the East, whither they were brought by way of the Red Sea, and by the caravans of Persia and Arabia.

Having arrived at Petersburg, in the year 1781, the author was received with the distinction due to the recommendation of his Court, and to his own reputation, as one of the ablest merchants in France. He was furnished with all the communications capable of promoting his designs; and he promised to present a memorial to the Ministers of the Empress, who approved his ideas. She even read his memorial, made remarks upon it with her own hand, and testified great satisfaction with it.

Among other demands made by the author, was permission for foreign merchants settled in the ports of the Black Sea to hoist the Russian flag, the only one respected by the Turks, in consequence of the treaty of 1774; but this he was unable to obtain. Prince Potemkin confined himself to a few provisory concessions, the Empress having said to him on this occasion, that "Every thing should be done in time."

These negotiations were attended with delays. "However, (says the author,) I became urgent to come to some kind of conclusion; and the Prince, who was disposed to favour me, at length resolved to grant to me alone, and to the exclusion of other foreigners, the privileges which I solicited for the merchants in general who should settle at Cherson."

These different arrangements were succeeded by the establishment of a French house at that place, and by a considerable increase in the trade carried on there, which became more and more extensive till the rupture between the two empires.

The author did not confine his exertions to the formation of connections with Russia. Poland, at that time an elective kingdom, was likewise the object of his cares. He visited its principal cities; and found in M. Bonneau, afterwards consul-general in Poland, and the Count Stackelberg, the Russian ambassador, the same

zeal to forward his useful projects as he had met with at Petersburg.

Several memorials were transmitted to the King of Poland, who, as well as his Minister, highly approved the plans of the author. What proves how advantageous these plans were to the Polish provinces is, that since the Empress became their sovereign, she has applied them to the reciprocal commerce between her new dominions and the port of Cherson.

The author returned in 1782 to Versailles. He delivered a statement of his proceedings to the Minister; and Messrs. De Vergennes and De Castries not only testified the highest satisfaction, but granted him various encouragements to render them still more useful.

These encouragements consisted, 1. In the special protection granted by the King to the French house established at Cherson; 2. In the provisory suppression of the duty of tonnage on Russian ships, and of that of twenty per cent., amounting, together with the ten sous per livre, to thirty per cent. on the value of Russian commodities, an imposition equivalent to a prohibitory law, and laid on the commerce of the Levant alone, with the intention of reserving the freight and profit exclusively to the merchants of Marseilles; 3. In the provisory abolition of the duty of consulage in favour of the Russian vessels arriving at Marseilles; 4. In the reduction of quarantine for the same ships coming from the Black Sea. This last article was however recalled; or rather it was decided, and very justly, to refer it to the prudence of the administrators of health at Marseilles. Lastly, various other encouragements were granted to the house at Cherson; such as a loan of fifty thousand francs; the preference in furnishing naval stores; and permission to take French seamen to navigate the vessels belonging to that house, though they sailed under the Russian flag.

The King himself made particular inquiries into the details of this undertaking, and the consequences which it might produce by the extension of the commerce of France in that quarter. He likewise examined with much attention the map which the author had prepared of the provinces he had visited, and which is annexed to the Historical Essay.

The treaty of 1784 between the Porte and Russia was concluded during these transactions; and so far from proving detrimental to the projects of the commerce

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by way of the Black Sea, it extended its sphere and its operations.

By this treaty the Russians are allowed a free trade and navigation in all the dominions of the Grand Signior; the Porte consents that they shall enjoy the same privileges as other nations in treaty with it; the duty on merchandize imported and exported by the Russians is reduced to three per cent.; it is farther stipulated that the form and the burden of Russian vessels passing through the Canal at Constantinople shall be similar to those of the French and English ships; that if one of the contracting powers should be involved in war, the subjects of the other may continue to frequent the ports of her enemy, provided they were not laden with ammunition or warlike stores. The following year the Minister from the Court of Vienna to that of Constantinople solicited and obtained the same concessions from the Porte for Austrian subjects trading in the dominions of the Grand Signior.

Notwithstanding the success of which the author gives an account; notwithstanding the rising prosperity of the commerce between France and Russia by the Black Sea; notwithstanding the favours and encouragements bestowed by the Empress on the establishments formed in her dominions by foreigners,—the navigation of the Black Sea, opened to the Russians and Austrians, was forbidden to the French flag. It was absolutely necessary to remove this bar to their commerce, or to renounce the hopes arising from such a fortunate beginning. To effect this purpose M. de St. Priest in vain employed his talents, his credit, and his influence; and it was not till after the establishment of the Consular Government that the French were allowed to participate in this advantage.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS not a little surprised at reading in your last Magazine what a correspondent of the name of “G. H. E.” calls an anecdote connected with the fame of the great Haydn. It was a remark made by an author of considerable eminence, that a man never wrote the worse for having some knowledge of the subject on which he was writing; and it would have been as well if your correspondent had taken advantage of this hint. That a man of Clementi’s transcendent talents and great reputation should be capable of

imposing upon the public the work of any other man as his own, is hardly conceivable to common sense; but that he should be so beggarly, so poor in spirit, as to thieve the renown of the bare adaptation of an air, could never, I believe, have entered any other head but that of “G. H. E.” Had he made the least inquiry, he would have found that the work he mentions was published in London before it was published in Vienna; and that Haydn holds Clementi in so high estimation, that on being once asked why he did not adapt his great work of the “Creation” for the piano-forte, he demanded, with surprise, if the inquirer did not know it had already been done by Clementi? If, therefore, Haydn considered him so pre-eminently capable of doing all that could be done with his most important works, the public will easily give him credit for having executed the work which your correspondent so unadvisedly considers a plagiarism. The very circumstance of its publication at Clementi and Co.’s warehouse, ought to have made him suspect the depth of his own sagacity; for was it a thing in the smallest degree probable, that men who, from their continual publication of Haydn’s works, must, undoubtedly, have an intimate correspondence with him, would, in spite of common prudence, in the very face of the living Haydn, and with an utter disregard to the reputation of their absent partner, make so silly an attempt to impose upon the public in a matter of so little consequence, and where detection was infallible. It is difficult to refrain from intemperance of expression when one sees a person meddling with the reputation of a man so worthily esteemed for his extraordinary talents, upon such futile and shallow foundations; and this must plead my excuse for at all troubling you with an answer to a thing otherwise too unimportant to have been noticed by

A FRIEND OF CLEMENTI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE word “Polacca,” (See Note in p. 204 of last month’s Mag.) frequently found in pieces of music, is simply the Italian for Polish. It implies *aria* (tune): *Aria Polacca*, a Polish air; or *Movimento* (movement): *Movimento Polacca*, a Polish movement; and is nothing more than an adjective used substantively. M.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

REFLECTIONS OF ONE WHO HAS
KNOWN SORROW.

FOUND IN A RETIRED AND UNCULTI-
VATED SPOT IN THE COUNTY OF
CUMBERLAND.

AH! how hard is my sad cruel lot,
That an outcast, a wanderer, I
Should thus by the world be forgot,
And left unlamented to die!

By a world where I once held a sway,
Of riches and honour possess'd,
Where the footpath of life's little day
With Content's gayest herbage was drest:
Where friends, like the swallows of spring,
While the sun of prosperity shone,
Cross'd, but like them took to wing
When their prey with the sunshine was
gone.

Ah! oft my fond fancy is blest,
To trace these past scenes o'er again,
Which by fancy delusively drest,
Bring as oft a sad mixture of pain.
But since, e'en in sorrow, the mind
Pants with hope at the prospect above,
While Mercy, still dove-like and kind,
Descends on the pinions of love,—

I will smile at the fortunes of life,
I'll be calm at its boisterous sea,
I will say that its storms and its strife
Pass by inoffensive to me.

When Philosophy lends us its aid,
Resignation, her banner unfurl'd,
Invites us to flee to its shade,
Secure from the frowns of the world.

F. D.

SONG.

'TIS Nature bids the orient morn
With blushes paint the infant rose;
But brighter far on Delia's cheek
In sweetest tint of crimson glows.

'Tis Nature shines in every star
Which glitters in the evening sky;
And lights the soul-entrancing rays
Which glance abroad from Delia's eye.

'Tis she attunes th' aerial song
Which sounds from yonder myrtle grove;
And breathes in Delia's dulcet voice
The magic melody of love.

O Nature! bid that crimson glow
On Delia's cheek for me to rise;
For me th' approving glance to fall
Which trembles in my Delia's eyes.

O! bid her kindest words for me
In sweetest accents pour along —;
And Delia's cheek, and voice, and eye,
Shall ever be her poet's song.

P. H. F.

SONNETS, BY W. M. T.

SONNET I.

ON READING POLWHELE'S "INFLUENCE
OF LOCAL ATTACHMENT."

YES, yes, the beating breast must feel a
glow
Of nameless rapture, at the sight of home,
Of those lov'd scenes where childhood's
vernal bloom

Was pass'd, ere manhood brought its load of
woe:—

Or the sad heart must feel a painful throe,*
Amid the woods, or thro' the paths to
roam,

The haunts to early love no longer
known;—

But ah! such joy, or pain, I ne'er can
know—

A wretched outcast 'mid this world of care,
Nor home nor parent's smile can call my
own;

Torn from their arms, my infant limbs
reclin'd

In curs'd dependence:—I was forc'd to share
Of wealthier friends, alike the boon and
frown—

Then say what spot can my attachment
bind?

SONNET II.—TO CARE.

DAUGHTER of sad Distress! unlovely
Care,

With thee I long have trod life's weary
way,

And still thou haunt'st me as I onward
stray,

Lorn, melancholy, haggard phantom, Care!

Yet not in vain hath pass'd my youthful day,
Though doom'd thy bitter cup of woe to
share;

For cheer'd by Fancy's soul-enliv'ning ray,
I've smil'd, unheeding of to-morrow's
fare:—

And shunning wealth, and pleasure's noisy
throng,

I've woo'd the wood-nymphs 'mid their
peaceful cell;

And feebly sounding Poesy's soft shell,
Have sooth'd my sorrowings with "the
charms of song;"

Whilst gay Imagination bade me view
The cup of life to come, unting'd with
mis'ry's hue.

* "On returning to our homes, after a
long absence, our pleasure is exquisite, but
mixed with melancholy, and frequently ex-
pressed with tears."—Analysis of Book III.

SONNET III.

DEEP gloom involves the scene ;—on yon
 ag'd tow'rs
 The glimmering stars a feeble ray scarce
 cast,
 And 'neath the fury of the bellowing
 blast
 The monarch oak bows its stiff neck ;—
 whilst pours
 The foaming torrent down the craggy shores
 Of yon rude cleft :—the midnight hour is
 past,
 And Superstition, trembling, pale, aghast,
 Hears dying shrieks mix with the tempest's
 roars :—
 With fault'ring step the 'nighted trav'ler
 strays,
 Unweeting of his way ; and chafms dire,
 The flood unseen, or meteor's witching
 blaze,
 His fear-struck fancy paints ; but soon re-
 tire
 The gather'd shades, and to th' enraptur'd
 view
 The hills and vales return, glowing with
 golden hue.

STANZAS ON THE LORDS OF THE
OCEAN.

LORDS of the Ocean—sounds the trump
 of Fame,
 Re echoing in the ear of British pride :
 But say, what monarch dares usurp the name
 Of him who rules the tempest, and the
 tide !
 Lords of the Sun !—no mortal e'er applies
 This title to the offspring of the dust ;
 Altho' the day-light, blazing thro' the skies,
 Reflects the heavenly progress of the just.
 The Sun, with all this sublunary scene,
 And spangled constellations of the spheres,
 Are but the creatures of that Power serene,
 Whose finger turns the orbit of our years.
 He crowns the earth with living blooms of
 spring,
 And makes the winds of stormy winter
 sleep ;
 While round the mariner soft zephyrs fling
 Sweet odours, o'er the bosom of the deep.
 Lo ! to the Patriarch flew the dove of old,
 Swift herald ! with the olive-branch of
 peace ;
 When to their pristine caves the waters
 roll'd,
 And Heaven, in thunder, bade the deluge
 cease.
 Like Noah, we of turf an altar raise ;
 With flowers in wild disorder strew the
 sod ;
 Sacred to solemn prayer, and cheerful praise,
 'The altar of the Universal God !

THE EVENING STAR.

THE Star of Venus, at the fall of day,
 Refulgent in the dark aerial deep,
 Lights up the Tavy with her dewy ray,
 As to my pillow I repair to sleep.
 Between the foliage of a shady tree,
 Whose flowers and fruit alternate cheer the
 eye,
 Reflected from the crystal pool I see
 The fairest planet of the southern sky.
 The River-god, methinks, his waves be-
 neath,
 The Queen of Love with melting heart
 adores ;
 While o'er his bed melodious zephyrs breathe,
 And summer-flowers perfume his sylvan
 shores.
 But neither River-stream, nor Ocean-tide,
 Whose arms are stretch'd to clasp the ver-
 dant globe,
 Enjoys the Queen of Beauty as his bride ;
 For lo ! in heaven she smiles with virgin-
 robe.
 Her homage there she pays the Sovereign
 Power
 Whose hand supplies the Sun with genial
 light,
 Whence flows her lustre at the evening hour
 That she ascends to grace the throne of
 Night.
 No potentate beside, in earth or air,
 Attracts the stars and planets as they roll,
 And round the world his glorious name de-
 clare
 In lines of liquid light from pole to pole.
 Bow, my Belov'd, before his awful shrine,
 Within the temple of the starry skies ;
 And say,—for Him ye Constellations shine,
 While Time on ardent wing for ever flies.
 Sacred to Him who crowns yon orbs above,
 Be every impulse of my beating heart ;
 Each dawn of opening bliss, and charm of
 love ;
 Sweet nature's blossoms, with the pomp of
 art !

A RONDEAU.

" I TOLD my Love, I told her true,
 My fields were small, my flocks were
 few."
 Four bow-pots constitute my fields ;
 This but a scanty harvest yields :
 My flocks are center'd in my bed,
 Beneath an almost roofless shed.
 Did I not then my Love tell true,
 " My fields were small, my flocks were
 few ?"

* Shenstone.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT of the late MR. BARRY,
the PAINTER.

TO record the deeds, and delineate the features, of departed worth and genius, is one of those employments of a writer's profession which compensate for many an ungrateful labour. It is not only that the writer in this case partakes of the triumph he pursues; but there are other objects to gratify his best passions. If malicious tongues have followed the greatness he records, (and where is the theme he will find free from this?) he has the grateful task to rebuke and humble them. If sorrow has breathed upon the hero's life, he sympathizes, it is true, but sweet is the sympathy that shares in such a sorrow. Not to pass into any thing fanciful in tracing this, let us add, if there are faults to be recorded, the writer's duty, though painful then, is still not without its compensation. To shelter from prejudice, and preserve from malignant colouring, the error, whatever it be, which he freely confesses to the reader, is a proud duty, and an object of the greater ambition, inasmuch as it is even more useful to the public than to the theme of his protection.

If these sentiments generally are true, they are peculiarly applicable to the subject of this memoir; and Mr. Barry's history naturally will lead the biographer through all the vicissitudes here sketched. Early in life, and long before men usually distinguish right from wrong in a merely gross way, Mr. Barry conceived an extinguishable passion for that mental enjoyment which few men even of merit directly seek, and of which the vulgar have no perception even in theory. The eagerness of his pursuit of this up to the very brink of the grave, his contempt for the many worldly evils it brought upon him, his steadfast cheerful spirit through all disappointment, do form a character necessary, it is true, to a Platonic romance, but so unnatural in real life, that no doubt many shall question its existence. But we write for two purposes: to solace and delight those who know the reality of such virtue, and to preserve its precious fame from that poison with which the breath of envy would corrode it.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Barry was already a painter of such decided merit, as to place his fame at once in that enviable rank to which the public afterwards gave

its universal sanction. This is the more surprising, as he had never had any direct instruction, nor could have many casual means of improvement. He was born in the city of Cork, in Ireland; and after receiving a good classical education, began in the same place, unprompted by any one, and very faintly aided, to prosecute the study of the difficult science. Before he had quite completed his nineteenth year, he painted a picture from an interesting legend of his country, which recorded the story of the conversion from idolatry and the baptism of a king of Cashel. That his revenue was scanty at this period, is plain; for having sent his picture to Dublin, he proceeded thither on foot, accompanied by Mr. Cornelius Mahony, a school-fellow, who, like himself, was then for the first time adventuring upon the theatre of the world. The time of his arrival in Dublin was the eve of an exhibition of paintings by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts there. The time allowed for the reception of pictures was already past. But such was the effect of Mr. Barry's performance upon the managers, that they unanimously placed it on their walls. And now he first knew the fullness of that sensation which merit never wholly enjoys till it has received the seal of success; and he boldly predicted to his companion that his picture would have every eye and every voice. His prediction was founded on too intimate a knowledge of his own strength to fail. Mr. Barry's name was instantly known in Dublin; and the praise of his picture ran from mouth to mouth. The Society voted the artist a premium, although none had been offered that year by advertisement. The painting was bought by three eminent members of the Irish Commons, and presented to the House as a new trophy of the genius of the country. And here we will finish its individual history by stating that it was consumed in the fire which some years after destroyed the Parliament House in Dublin. But the most important and the most acceptable benefit Mr. Barry derived from this memorable picture was the friendship of Edmund Burke. Propitious indeed must that instrument be which produced such an effect. This is not the place in which to touch even the outline of that great man's worth. But we cannot mention the venerated name without seizing upon the just occasion to say,

say, that as no one ever surpassed him in talent, so no one ever loved or more faithfully pursued virtue than he did through a long and trying course.

It was a very few days after the opening of the exhibition that Mr. Burke called on Mr. Barry. He had received a letter from the celebrated Dr. Sleigh of Cork, recommending the young painter to his notice. Mr. Burke at that time resided in Dublin, under the patronage of the Viceroy, the late Duke of Northumberland. He soon felt the greatness of Mr. Barry's merit, and early communicated to him his purpose of sending him to London, and afterwards to Italy. To press forward to those events, Mr. Barry, after residing about nine months in Dublin, went to London in company with Mr. Richard Burke, who immediately introduced him to the society and friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, the Athenian Stuart, Dr. Goldsmith, and a few other eminent men. By these inestimable persons Mr. Barry was thenceforth esteemed and admired. He became a favoured pupil of Sir Joshua; and no one ever estimated Barry's talents as a painter higher than that great judge of the art. Their intercourse has been extremely confidential. Often have we heard Mr. Barry speak, and sometimes with tears in his eyes, of the many affectionate moments he passed with his master and his friend. But we can but slightly touch these interesting scenes.

When Mr. Burke came into administration with the Marquis of Rockingham, he sent for our artist, and said, "Go now to Rome, and regard me as your banker." Mr. Barry now visited all the celebrated schools on the Continent, in which study he passed three years, Mr. Burke defraying the whole of the expence.

Soon after his return from Italy, in 1775, he published a work of deep research into the principles of success in the fine-arts. It was intitled, "An Inquiry into the real and imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England;" and was written to counteract the opinions of three foreign writers of great celebrity, who maintained the influence of *physical* circumstances on the imagination and taste of a people to be decisive; and contended that the English nation must be deficient in the delicacy and sensibility of genius. Mr. Barry vindicated the character of the genius of our countrymen in the true spirit of genius. About two years after this Mr. Barry was elected Royal Academician; and in 1786 was

made Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy.

In tracing the error of the critics we have just spoken of, Mr. Barry had shewn that success in the arts chiefly depends on the influence of *moral* causes; and he now bent all his efforts to the removal of the obstructions in that quarter which had retarded the progress of our school of painting. To trace his history in the chair would be to display exemplary virtue struggling with envy, selfishness, and malice. But these facts are broadly known, and justly appreciated by a public that will, sooner or later, have vengeance for wrongs on its champions. In 1799 Mr. Barry was removed from the professorship, and expelled from the Royal Academy.

About the time Mr. Barry published his Inquiry, an offer was made by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Barry, and other eminent painters, to adorn St. Paul's with religious pictures; which being declined on the ground of its being inconsistent with the temper of the Protestant religion, Mr. Barry turned his eyes towards the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, for an opportunity of setting the example of a pure taste in painting, and of sowing the seed, which will not perish, of future emulation among our countrymen. He offered to decorate, gratuitously, the grand room of the Society with a series of allegorical pictures. The offer was accepted. Those fine paintings which equally grace the name of the society and the artist, were placed on their walls. Although the gift was entirely free, the Society voted Mr. Barry a gold medal, and two hundred guineas; and ordered the pictures to be exhibited in their rooms during two seasons for his benefit, which produced seven hundred pounds clear, the Society defraying the whole expence of the exhibition.

For some years previous to his death Mr. Barry lived chiefly in a very retired manner, in a house in Castle-street, Oxford-road, inhabited only by himself, without domestic, and often without a visitor for months. And here it is that we must speak of his faults, his only and his venial faults. He who can feel what it is but to entertain the purpose of a life of independence, in the career of an art, or any public life, will deservy some at least of the dangers of the situation to the sociable virtues. It is impossible to be incessantly in the shock of warfare with rapacity and meanness, without contracting too much of contempt for the actors in the scene, and an aversion longer to mix with it. This was the sum of Mr. Barry's error.

To all that was generous, he was mild, affectionate and courteous. He delighted to do a benefit. Even when he had acquired a habit of solitude that made company irksome to him, he was still a most pleasing companion, when he returned occasionally to society, or admitted a visit (which he never declined with those he respected,) at his abode. That abode, however, had long become what few could bear, except from motives of curiosity, or strong affection for him. It was in a state fast approaching to absolute wreck.—Every part but his painting-room was thickly covered with dust; and even in the painting-room the unoccupied chair was seldom fit to sit down in till he had removed the dust, which he would do with unfeigned good-will and politeness, though scarcely conscious how ill the cause of the necessity of doing so agreed with the nobler parts of his excellent character. His rayment was bare, though always clean; and his food scanty and poor. He frequently lived many days together on water-gruel, or boiled potatoes, with a little salt. In this state there was even a danger of his perishing for want of proper nutriment, and the comfort of attendance in sickness. He was once actually found by a friend, whom he unlocked his street-door to admit, a few minutes after he had risen for the first time during three days and nights, and in all that time he had struggled with a severe illness, with no other refreshment or medicine than water he had placed by his bed-side.

But it is too long to have dwelt on the errors of such a man. His friends, his admiring friends, among whom were persons of the highest merit and distinction, resolved to place him in a state of comfort and security. During last summer some members of the Society of Arts set on foot a subscription to purchase an annuity for him for life. Nearly one thousand pounds was soon subscribed, including one hundred pounds given by the Society; and an annuity of one hundred and twenty pounds during his life was purchased for him. He was taken to live with persons who loved him, and whom he esteemed. He did not, however, long enjoy this happy change. Before the first quarter of his annuity became due, on the 22d of February last, he expired, after an illness of a few days, at the age of 64.

As a painter, Mr. Barry's style was grand and beautiful, with a little too much neglect of the grace and expression of colouring. The *Olympic Games*, and the

Pandora, are perhaps the best productions of the English school.

As a writer, his argument was clear and conclusive, and his language of an original and eloquent cast.

As a man, his inflexibility of purpose in the noblest of causes has placed him among the great men of the best of times; while his profound and varied knowledge, and affectionate disposition, rendered him the delight of all who were intimately honoured with his acquaintance.

At the time of his death Mr. Barry had several of his works of various kinds in his own possession; of which we believe the following is a correct list, and just sketch of character:—

The *Pandora*,—a sublime composition, mingled with many exquisite beauties.

The *Birth of Venus*,—the first of his productions in point of time, as well as beauty of execution.

Jupiter and Juno,—half-length, grand manner.

Death of Adonis,—a cabinet picture, beautiful and interesting.

Mercury inventing the Lyre,—a cabinet picture, finely and poetically imagined.

Æneas meeting Venus, in his Way to Carthage,—a grand landscape.

Temptation of Adam,—in Mr. Barry's grand, chaste, and best manner.

Ecce Homo,—wants the last touches.

St George and the Dragon,—in the same state.

Medea,—unfinished.

Conversion and Baptism of the King of Cashel by St. Patrick,—the study or the great picture burnt in the Parliament-House of Dublin.

Engravings by Mr. Barry, from his own works, among which are the pictures in the Society's great-room. These are in a bold, original, and masterly style.

Mr. Barry's *Manuscripts*; among which are his *Lectures* delivered at the Academy while-Professor of Painting,—a work of great merit.

The ceremonies which attended Mr. Barry's remains reflect honour on his memory and the conduct of his generous friends. On a motion of Sir Richard Peel, seconded by Mr. William Tooke, on Wednesday the 5th of March, the Society of Arts resolved, "That permission be given to the persons conducting the funeral of the late Mr. Barry to place his body in the great-room of the Society the night previous to his interment, as the last tribute in the power of the Society to offer to the remains of the illustrious artist to

to whose labours it is indebted for the series of classical paintings which adorn its walls."

On Thursday the 13th of March the body was placed in the great room, surrounded by a screen hung with black, but sufficiently low to admit of the paintings being seen. The room was otherwise appropriately adorned. Here the Society and their friends, and those of the deceased, crowded to pay their last respects to this most excellent man and fine artist. On the following day, at one o'clock, the funeral procession moved forward from the Society's house in the Adelphi, towards St. Paul's. The hearse was followed by thirteen mourning-coaches, and by the private carriages of several noblemen and gentlemen. At the steps of the west

front of the cathedral the body was met by Dr. Fry, the officiating minor canon, and conducted into one of the chapels, where the service was read in the presence of a number of gentlemen who had joined the procession at the church. From thence the remains were conveyed to the south-east corner of the crypt under the cathedral, and deposited between the remains of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The pall bearers were Sir R. Peel, Caleb Whitefoord, Esq. Richard Clarke, Esq. Chamberlain of the city of London, and Dr. Powell, Presidents of the Society; General Watson, and Dr. Charles Taylor, the Secretary. Several of the chairmen and members of the Society attended as mourners.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

WE shall now give some account of the Memoir of Messrs. FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, on the Guano, or natural manure of the small islands near the coast of Peru, lately read to the National Institute by M. LAUGIER.

TO M. HUMBOLDT these celebrated chemists are indebted for their knowledge of Guano, which is one of the principal resources of agriculture in several countries that he visited. On the other hand, the philosophical traveller was led to regard this substance with attention, from reading the memoir of these gentlemen on the existence of uric acid in the excrement of birds, whence it occurred to him that the guano of the islets on the coast of Peru, which are frequented by great numbers of birds, might possibly be of the same nature.

"The guano," says Humboldt, "is found in the South Sea, in the Chinche islands, near Pisco; and also on the more southern coasts and islets of Ilo, Iza, and Arica. The inhabitants of Chancay, who make guano an object of commerce, go to and return from the Chinche islands once in twenty days. Each vessel contains from 1500 to 2000 cubic feet. A vanega sells at Chancay for fourteen livres, and at Arica for 15 livres tournois. The guano is dug from beds fifty or sixty feet thick, where it is worked like the bog ore of iron. The islets where it is found are frequented by a multitude of birds, particularly of the species of ar-

dea and phœnicopterus, who roost there every night: but the excrement of these birds would scarcely in three centuries form a layer of half an inch in depth. Is then the guano the effect of some convulsion of the globe, like pit-coal and fossil wood? The fertility of the naturally sterile soil of Peru is derived from the guano, which has become a material article of commerce. Fifty small vessels, called *guaneras*, are constantly employed in fetching this manure for the supply of the coast. Its effluvium may be perceived at the distance of a quarter of a league. The sailors, accustomed to this smell of ammonia, feel no inconvenience from it; but we could not approach it without being affected with continued fits of sneezing.

"Maize is the particular vegetable for which guano forms an excellent manure. The Spaniards learned its use from the Indians: if too much be thrown on the maize, the root is burned and destroyed. Guano is too acidifiable, and is therefore a manure containing hyduret of azote; while all other manures are rather hydrets of carbon."

Guano is of a dirty yellow colour, rather insipid to the taste, but possessing a powerful odour, partaking of castor and valerian. It turns black in the fire, and exhales a white smoke of an ammoniacal smell.

Ten grammes of this matter were reduced, by washing in boiling water, to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ grammes. The water obtains a red colour,

colour, which it communicates to paper stained with turnsole. During the distillation, the water yields ammonia. Twenty-four hours after the operation, it had deposited a dirty yellow powder, possessing very little flavour, but with the odour of castor. On the surface was a crystalline pellicle, of the same colour with the substance deposited.

The liquor, filtered and again evaporated till reduced to three grammes, on cooling deposits a fawn-coloured powder, similar to the former. The powder and the mother-water, which had held it in solution, were separately examined. The powder is a concrete and pulverulent substance, of a brilliant crystalline aspect, and of a dull yellow colour. Before the blow-pipe it is entirely consumed, yielding a slight empyreumatic odour of ammonia and Prussic acid. It is very soluble in cold water, but abundantly so in warm water, to which it communicates its yellowish colour. This solution, though tasteless, reddens the tincture of turnsole, precipitates solutions of acetate of lead, and of nitrate of silver and mercury, in coloured flakes, which are readily and completely re-dissolved by nitric acid. This matter instantly dissolves in an alkaline ley, which it tinges of a deep brown colour, exhaling a pungent smell of ammonia. Sulphuric acid poured into the concentrated alkaline solution, throws down a very thick whitish precipitate, and disengages a brisk odour, resembling that of weak acetic acid. Hence it is concluded that this powder is an acidulous salt, composed of animal acid, ammonia, and a little lime. It also appears to these chemists, 1. That the matter taken up by the boiling from guano is an acid, partly saturated with ammonia and a little lime. 2. That this acid is an animal product, because it yields ammonia and Prussic acid, when decomposed by fire. 3. That the same acid, according to all the known properties, must be uric acid, similar to that contained in the excrements of aquatic birds. 4. That it forms about one-fourth part of the guano.

The mother-water which deposited the powder is very acid; potash causes a copious disengagement of ammonia: it contains therefore an ammoniacal salt. Nitrate of barytes, and of silver, announce the presence of muriatic and sulphuric salts, which are precipitated in white flakes by lime water, and are re-dissolved, though with difficulty, in muriatic acid. This precipitate is formed of phosphate of lime, and oxalate of lime.

The potash found in the mother-water,

after its precipitation by lime-water, and the disengagement of ammonia, caused by the addition of potash to the mother-water, prior to its decomposition by lime-water, sufficiently shew that these two alkalis saturate the acids contained in the mother-water of guano; and that the mother-water certainly contains oxalates, phosphates, sulphates, and muriates of potash, and of ammonia. The $5\frac{7}{10}$ grammes left after the washing of the 10 grammes, were treated with caustic potash, which took up eight-tenths. This alkaline solution contained only uric acid, and a small portion of fat matter. The 4.9 grammes left by the caustic potash were treated with muriatic acid: the product was phosphate of lime, iron, and an atom of carbonate of lime. After these applications of water, of caustic potash, and of muriatic acid, there remained of the 10 grammes of guano only 3.1 grammes of matter, composed of quartz and ferruginous sands.

From this account it appears that the manure of the islets of the South Sea is formed, 1. Of uric acid to the amount of the one-fourth of the whole compound: partly saturated with ammonia and lime. 2. Oxalic acid, partly saturated with ammonia and potash. 3. Phosphoric acid, combined with the same bases and with lime. 4. Small quantities of sulphate and muriates of potash and ammonia. 5. A small portion of fat matter. 6. Sand, partly quartz and partly ferruginous. The existence of guano in places frequented by vast numbers of birds, and the identity of its nature with that of the excrements of aquatic birds, necessarily throw considerable light on the origin of this matter.

SOCIETY OF TOULOUSE.

A great number of experiments have been made by, and in the presence of, this Society, upon the gaseous oxyd of azote, of which the following is a brief account:—All who tasted or inhaled the gas, agree in describing its flavour as strongly saccharine, and remaining upon the organ of some persons during the whole day after receiving it. The method of respiring it was by means of a bladder with a stop cock in it, applied to the mouth, the nostrils being closed, and the lungs as much as possible emptied. The first person upon whom the experiment was tried swooned at the third inspiration, and remained senseless about five minutes, when he recovered, but with a sensation of great fatigue. He recollect-

ed to have experienced only a sudden faintness, attended with a tingling at the temples.

Another person, besides the saccharine and styptic taste, experienced a sense of great dilatation, accompanied with heat in the breast; his veins swelled, and his pulse was quickened: surrounding objects seemed to revolve about him. A third person appeared very comfortable, but could not refrain from violent bursts of laughter: but a fourth experienced vertigoes, and his legs trembled under him during the remainder of the day. A similar effect was produced on other persons who subjected themselves to the experiment.

In order to ascertain what influence the mode of breathing from a bladder might have on the several results, the parties were requested to inspire common and oxygen gas, who all felt mechanically fatigued with it, and nothing more.

M. DISPAN, who gave an account of these experiments, tried the effect of the gas on himself, and he says, "At the first inspiration, I emptied the bladder, and my mouth was instantly filled with a saccharine flavour, which extended into my lungs and inflated them. I emptied and filled them again; but on the third attempt my ears were filled with a tingling noise, and I dropped the bladder. I did not, however, become altogether insensible, but remained in a kind of benumbed astonishment, rolling my eyes about without fixing them on any particular object: I was then suddenly seized with convulsive laughing fits, such as I never before experienced. In a few seconds this propensity to laugh stopped suddenly, and I no longer felt any unpleasant symptom."

Two others on whom the gas was tried experienced only a convulsive movement of some muscles of the face, but were in the course of the day attacked with violent diarrhoea. From this account of the effects of gaseous oxyd of azote, it should seem difficult to deduce any theory from it, because the effects are different upon different individuals, and even upon the same person.

A greenfinch was, in the course of these experiments, put in a vessel of sufficient dimensions, filled with this gas. At first the bird seemed to suffer no inconvenience; but he soon gradually closed his eyes, and dropped gently on his side, as if asleep. On being restored to the pure air, he resumed his feet, without attempting to fly away. About an hour afterwards he was subjected to a second trial, after which he was taken out quite dead.

The most remarkable circumstances are, that the bird made no effort to escape, and manifested no convulsive symptoms, such as take place in experiments with the other gases.

GALVANIC SOCIETY AT PARIS.

As soon as M. PACCHIANI had announced to the world that he had obtained muriatic acid by taking from water a part of its oxygen, this Society undertook to repeat his experiments, in order to ascertain the reality of the discovery. In their several operations they employed the same agent as that made use of by M. Pacchiani, and in a manner that appeared to them the most convenient and proper; and, above all, which might give results the least susceptible of objections.

They took a piece of new glass tube of 0.081 parts of a metre in length, and 0.009 parts of a metre of interior diameter. One of the ends of this tube was closed by the lamp; to the other a capillary tube was joined (by fusion), bent so as to come under a bell glass. At the upper part of this tube, and at an equal distance from the junction of the capillary tube, two holes were punctured at the lamp through the solid glass, by means of which apertures there were inserted into the interior of the tube, at a very little distance from its lower extremity, two bits of gold wire of the standard 0.976 purity, and about 0.0005 parts of a metre in diameter, disposed so as not to touch each other, and not to bear against the inside of the tube. These openings were afterwards closed by the lamp. The tube and its capillary addition was filled with pure distilled water. The whole was fixed with bees' wax upon a piece of glass placed upon the middle of a horizontal Galvanic pile of fifty-two pairs of square plates of 0.108 parts of a metre each side. These plates were separated by bits of leather, the interstices among which were filled up with very pure sand moistened with a solution of muriate of soda.

The capillary tube being plunged in a tub of water, its extremity entered below a bell glass filled with the same fluid. The two gold wires being then placed in communication with the two poles of the pile, its activity was immediately manifested by the disengagement of gas in a string of very perceptible bubbles coming from the inferior extremity of each of the gold wires, but in a much greater quantity from that connected with the copper pole. The pile was kept in action, with very little interruption, for more than a month. After any interruption whatever, the activity

vity was immediately reproduced by the agitation of the wires communicating with the poles of the pile. It was also remarked that the activity of the pile was constantly stronger from mid-day till four o'clock, when it began to decline. The apparatus was dismounted, after having been thirty-four days in action, and in an activity of disengagement which may be considered as having been continual. The water was then diminished by one-half its volume. It had lost nothing of its limpidity. The extremities of the gold wire, from which the disengagement of the gas took place in the interior of the tube, were oxidated; the one corresponding with the zinc pole of the pile was most oxidated. The whole of the gas obtained and collected during the experiment was about 793 cubic centimeters. The liquid remaining in the tube was examined with care. It produced no kind of taste upon the tongue, nor any action on tinctures of turnsole and brazil-wood, nor with the solution of nitrate of silver.

The society proceeded afterwards to the trial of the gases disengaged by the action of the pile. After having introduced one measure of it into the eudiometer of Fontana, they made pass into it an equal quantity of nitrous gas made expressly for this experiment. There was an absorption of 77 two-hundredth parts upon the volume of the two measures. In order to ascertain if by this absorption all the oxygen the gases contained had entered into combination, a second measure of the same nitrous gas was introduced into the eudiometer after this absorption. It experienced no diminution of volume. They tried to estimate by comparison the quantity of oxygen which could indicate the absorption produced by the introduction of the first measure of nitrous gas, by trying atmospheric air in the same manner. They consequently introduced one measure into the eudiometer and one of the same nitrous gas. The absorption was 55 two hundredth parts. By considering this absorption as the effect of the combination of the nitrous gas with the quantity of oxygen gas corresponding to 0.22, which atmospheric air contains of it, they concluded that the absorption of the 77 two hundredth parts, produced with the gas of the pile, represented proportionally the combination of the same nitrous gas, with a little less than 0.31 of oxygen. It was then observed that, the measures of the gas having been separately and successively introduced into the eudiometer, it might have happened that they were not intimately enough mixed toge-

ther, and that, consequently, the absorption might not be complete. It was thought more convenient to make the gases pass at first by separate measures under a bell-glass, and afterwards to introduce the whole volume of them into the eudiometer. The preceding experiments having been repeated in this manner, there was, with the gas of the pile and the nitrous gas an absorption of 92 two-hundredth parts in place of 77 resulting from the same trial by the former made; and with atmospheric air and the same nitrous gas, the absorption was 68 two hundredth parts in place of 55: there results from it always in the same proportion of 0.22 of oxygen contained in atmospheric air, a proportional indication of about 0.30 of this gas in that of the pile. It was tried again with the eudiometer of Volta, by introducing into it a measure through which the electrical spark was made to pass: the trial was repeatedly made upon two, three, and four measures, and always the absorption resulting from the inflammation by the electric spark gave the same indication of about 0.30 of oxygen.

The Galvanic Society, by examining principally the results of the experiment, as relating more particularly to the fact announced by M. Pacchiani, considered that, by keeping account of the small quantity of oxygen which had produced the oxidation of the extremities of the gold wire, they might estimate the total quantity of oxygen contained in the gas of the pile; and, as they found it very nearly in the same proportion that oxygen gas enters into the formation of water, the Society believed they might conclude that the only effect of the action of the Galvanic pile, during the whole continuance of the experiment, had been the decomposition of a portion of the water employed, and the separation, in a pure state, of the oxygen and hydrogen gases of which it was formed. The Society is therefore of opinion, that M. Pacchiani is deceived respecting the nature of the acid which he announced he had obtained, or that this acid may have come from some animal or vegetable substance employed in his apparatus. They do not hesitate to declare that to the apparatus employed by themselves they give the preference, as the simplest and most remote from any foreign influence; and they do not believe that it is possible to produce any thing by the action of the Galvanic pile, except the decomposition of a greater or less proportion of the water submitted to its action.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MARK ISAMBARD BRUNEL'S
(PORTSEA), for *Saws and Machinery,*
upon an improved Construction, for
sawing timber in an easy and expeditious
Manner.

WE regret exceedingly that the want of figures will not permit us to do any thing like justice to the several inventions described in the specification before us. They have been applied to many important purposes, particularly to the manufacturing of ships' blocks, which are made from the rough timber, to the last finish, by means of machinery that require little or no mechanical skill in the conduct of it.

"The improvements," says the patentee, "in the machinery for sawing timber in an easy and expeditious manner, consist in the modes of laying and holding the piece of wood in the carriage or drag, in the facility of shifting the saw from one cut to another, and in the practicability of sawing both ways, either towards or from the saw or saws."

The saws are all made of a circular form; and in order to combine strength with a large diameter, they may be made of two or more pieces of sheet-steel, properly adjusted and fixed together. A saw represented in the specification is made of eight pieces, fitted together at the edges, and screwed against a flanch, which has been previously turned very flat: the holes through which the screws pass are cut in an oblong form, in order to admit of adjustment. When the plates have been fastened to the flanch, another flanch is laid upon them; and in order to make it fit, and bear with equal power upon each plate, several thicknesses of paper or leather, of the size of the flanch, are placed between it and the plates. The flanches are fastened together by means of screws, but before they are screwed tight the plates are drawn in concentrically by wedges to close the joints.

The circular saw is adjusted upon a spindle of a cylindrical form, which turns within rodings, either with a strap or band, and moved with any power, as wind, water, steam, &c. The log or timber to be sawn, is placed upon a drag or carriage, and held fast by means of clamps. The carriage or drag is moved to and from the saw by a handle or crank, communicating, by the assistance of cog-wheels, to a pinion, which engages in a rack. The drag or carriage is furnished with rollers, in

order to ease its longitudinal motion, and is intended to be moved by hand, to accelerate or stop it at pleasure.

When the saw has performed one cut, it is shifted to the next. The method of sawing timber requires no fastening to the log when it is intended to be slabbed, except when the log is crooked, in which case it may be forced straighter by the assistance of cramps.

There are circular wedges intended to follow the cut opened by the saw, and by that means to ease the friction, and to steady the piece of wood. The circular wedges move collaterally when shifted, in order to meet with the next cut of the saw. The drag or carriage may be moved, and is in many cases moved by the same machinery which gives motion to the saw.

MR. BARNETT'S (BIRMINGHAM), for
an Umbrella Paratout.

Under the head of Patents, in our Number for August last, we noticed the paratout invention; the patentees have now constructed an umbrella on the new principle, which, in point of perfection, far exceeded their original expectation. In the works of art as well as nature, simplicity is uniformly excellence; and the improvements of the article before us are regulated by this leading principle: the machinery is firm because it is simple, and the joints play with freedom and facility. Simplicity of structure is not the only thing attained, but increased elegance of form, and utility of application. The ample spread of the umbrella paratout, its dome-like canopy, afford effectual shelter, without the least annoyance: and such is the construction, that by a rapid alteration of form, without change of position, it will completely protect any part of the body from the inclemency of the weather, without the inconvenience of exposing some other part—an inconvenience inseparable from the common umbrella. The utility, therefore, of this new invention in open carriages and crowded streets, particularly in stormy and windy weather, needs no farther illustration.

MR. JAMES BOAZ'S (GLASGOW), for a
new Method of raising Water, and
working Machinery by Means of Steam.

This method consists in the construction and use of an engine, denominated a pump,

pump, the parts of which may be varied, as to their dimensions, materials, shapes, &c. It is impossible, without the aid of figures, to give any accurate idea of the plan adopted by the patentee, and which is described in the specifications by means of coloured drawings.

MR. WILLIAM SCOTT'S (EAST SMITH-FIELD), for *Improvements in manufacturing and working various Kinds of Glass.*

The object of this patent is to grind and polish glass of various species, of a thinner substance than has hitherto been practised, and rendering it fit for window-glasses, mirrors, &c. either from plate or flint-glass, by expanding it in the process of manufacturing, by a rotative motion, in a similar manner to window-glass, preserving such thickness in the blowing as may be deemed necessary. When drawn from the annealing kilns, to be cut into squares, placing two, three, or more, upon each other, in spreading or annealing kilns, upon flat surfaces of stones, glass, or other substances, and producing such a degree of heat as will cause the glass to give or yield to the surface thus placed upon, thereby becoming flat and adapted for grinding, and polishing without grinding, rendering it fit for silvering, at which time they should be withdrawn.

Also to grind and polish sheet or spread glass, as has not been made or intended for that purpose; namely, grinding and polishing, by flattening, as above described, and by buckling, tying, or fixing such to beds of plaster, for grinding and for polishing.

The methods hitherto usually adopted for manufacturing plate-glass intended for such purposes are, by blowing cylinders, and cutting them open with shears, or casting on metal tables; either of which processes requires a thickness far exceeding the mode here proposed.

MR. SAMUEL ANNESS'S (RED LION-PLACE), for *Methods of preparing and applying Enamel Colours to the ornamenting useful Vessels of Glass.*

The object and purpose in the composition of these colours, beside their particular respective tints, consist in making them so fusible as to melt or adhere to vessels of glass by a degree of heat not so considerable as to melt or injure the vessels themselves. The following are only a few of the methods proposed and recommended by the patentee, but they are

those which he considers as the most to be preferred:—

To prepare the flux or principal matter for enamelling on glass vessels.—Take one pound of saturnus glorificatus (to prepare glorificatus thus: take litharge of white lead, put it in a pan, pour on distilled vinegar, stirring it well over a gentle fire till the vinegar becomes impregnated with the salt of the lead, evaporate half the vinegar, put it in a cool place to crystallize, and keep the crystals dry for use); half a pound of natural crystal calcined to a whiteness; one pound of salt of polverine, or other fit alkali; mix them together, and bake in a slow heat for about twelve hours, then melt the mass, and pulverize the same in an agate mortar, or any other proper vessel which is not capable of communicating any metallic or other impurity.

To make green.—Take one ounce of copper dust, two ounces of sand, one ounce of litharge, half an ounce of nitre; or two of copper, one of sand, two of litharge, one and a half of nitre; mix them with equal parts of flux, or vary the proportions of them, as may be found necessary, according to the tint of colour required.

To make black.—Take calcined iron one ounce, cobalt, crude or prepared, one ounce, or zaffer two ounces, and manganese one ounce; mixed with equal parts of flux, by melting or grinding together.

To make yellow.—Take of lead and tin ashes one ounce, litharge one ounce, antimony one ounce, sand one ounce, nitre four ounces; calcine or melt them together, pulverize, and mix them with a due proportion of flux, as the nature of the glass may require; or take more or less of any or all the above, according to the depth of colour desired.

To make blue.—Take prepared cobalt one ounce, sand one ounce, red lead one ounce, nitre one ounce, flint-glass two ounces; melted together by fire, pulverized and fluxed according to the degree of softness or strength of colour required.

To make olive.—Take one ounce of the blue as prepared above, half an ounce of black, half an ounce of yellow; grind them for use; if necessary, add flux to make it softer.

To make white.—Take tin prepared by aqua-fortis one ounce, red lead one ounce, of white pebble-stone or natural crystal two ounces, nitre one ounce, arsenic one drachm, with equal parts of flux, or more or less as the softness or opacity may require; melted, calcined, or used raw.

To

To make purple.—Take the finest gold, dissolve it in aqua-regia, regulated with sal ammoniac; put it in a sand-heat for about forty eight hours to digest the gold, collect the powder, grind it with six times its weight of sulphur, put it into a crucible on the fire till the sulphur is evaporated, then amalgamate the powder with twice its weight of mercury, put it into a mortar or other vessel, and rub it together for about six hours, with a small quantity of water in the mortar, which change frequently, evaporate the remaining mercury in a crucible, and add to the powder ten times its weight of flux, or more or less as the hardness or softness of the colour may require.

To make rose colour.—Take purple as prepared above, mix it with thirty times its weight of flux, and one hundredth part of its weight of silver leaf, or any preparation of silver, or vary the proportion of the flux and silver, as the quality of the colour may require; or any of the other preparations for purple will do, varying the proportion of the flux and silver as above; or any materials, from which purple can be produced, will, with the addition of silver and flux, answer.

To make brown.—Take red lead one ounce, calcined iron one ounce, antimony two ounces, litharge two ounces, zaffer one ounce, sand two ounces, calcined, or melted together, or used raw, as may be most expedient, or vary the proportions of any or all the above as tint or quality may require.

Method of application.—The aforesaid colours may be applied to vessels of glass in the following manner: viz. by painting, printing or transferring, dipping, floating, and grounding.

To paint.—Mix the colours (when reduced by grinding to a fine powder) with spirits of turpentine, temper them with thick oil of turpentine, and apply them with camel hair pencils, or any other thing thought proper; or mix them with nut or

spike oil, or any other essential or volatile oil, or with water, in which case use gum arabic, or any other gum that will dissolve in water, or with spirits, varnishes, gums of any kind, waxes, or resins: but the first I conceive to be the best.

To print.—Take a glue bat, full size, for the subject, charge the copper-plate with the oil or colour, and take the impression with the bat from the plate, which impression transfer on the glass: if the impression be not strong enough, shake some dry colour on it, which will adhere to the moist colour; or take any engraving or etching, or stamp, or cast, and, having charged it with the oil or colour, transfer it on the glass by means of prepared paper, vellum, leather, or any other substance that will answer: but I think the first the best. Any of the aforesaid engravings, etchings, stamps, casts, or device, may be charged with waters, oils, varnishes, or glutinous matters of any kind, reduced to a proper state, as is necessary in printing in general; any or all of these may be used alone, or mixed with the colours. When used alone, the colour is to be applied in powder as before-mentioned.

To dip.—Mix the colour to about the consistency of a cream with any of the ingredients used for printing, wherein dip the glass vessel, keep it in motion till smooth.

To ground.—First charge the glass vessel with oil of turpentine, with a camel-hair pencil, and while moist apply the colour in a dry powder, which will adhere to the oil, or, instead of oil of turpentine, use any of the materials used for printing: but I think the first the best.

To float.—Mix the colour with any of the ingredients used for printing, to a consistency according to the strength of ground required, float it through a tube, or any other vessel, moving or shaking the piece of glass till the colour is spread over the part required.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE Society of Painters in Water Colours commenced their second exhibition at No. 20, Lower Brook-street, on Monday the 21st of April, and state, that the very flattering reception which

they met with last year, encourages them to proceed in their plan; and they announce, that for the better accommodation of the public, they have engaged the Old Royal Academy Rooms, in Pall-mall, which will be the place for their next and future exhibitions.

There

There are sixteen members of this Society, and eight fellow-exhibitors; and among three hundred and one articles now submitted to the public, there are very many with which we were highly gratified, and which we are persuaded will afford pleasure to the admirers of the arts. Water colours being exhibited separate from oil paintings, certainly gives a better opportunity for judging of their relative merit than when a solitary drawing is thrust into a corner among a large number of large oil pictures, as was sometimes the case at the Royal Academy. The subjects are various—rural, poetical, and allegorical, and comprise domestic and foreign views from nature, many well-conceived works of imagination, and some built upon the scenes described by our best poets, in several of which the artists display a considerable portion of taste and feeling. By Mr. W. S. Gilpin, Shakespeare's Cliff at Dover, and several other interesting views. By R. R. Reinagle, some striking Italian views. By G. Barret, some very pleasing rural scenery, and several marine subjects by N. Pocock. Several views, both in England and abroad, by W. F. Wells; and many, very many, scenes, both from nature and fancy, by both J. and C. Varley. Mr. Thurston has treated some of his theatrical subjects in a masterly manner, and by S. Shelley there are several good portraits. By R. Freebairn there are four views in Italy; all of which beam with pure and classical taste. With No. 213,—*The Palace of the Vatican* (the residence of the Popes), and part of St. Peter's church at Rome, we were particularly pleased. But we have not room to detail more particulars in this Retrospect. Suffice it to say, that the Society have our best wishes for the ultimate success of their plan, and that this, and the British Institution in Pallmall, may tend to display the powers, and promote the sale of the productions of British artists; though, with respect to the latter circumstance, we were mortified to find the following striking contrast in the amount of money received by the sale of ancient and modern pictures. The British Institution have, since their first opening, sold pictures by English artists to the amount of 1500*l*. During a few weeks of this period, there have been auctions for the sale of Lord Lansdowne's, and three or four other capital collections of pictures, almost entirely foreign, and under the hammer they produced between forty and fifty thousand pounds!

The Royal Academy Exhibition opened a few days since, and we find, as usual, abounds with portraits; of the productions most remarkable we purpose to give a short summary in the next Retrospect.

Four coloured Views of the City of St. Petersburg; after Drawings made on the Spot by J. A. Atkinson, from the Observatory of the Academy of Sciences; executed in the Manner of the original Drawings, which in every Respect they will imitate; and published for Messrs. Boydell.

No. 1. *The upper Quay, with the Imperial Winter Palace, Hermitage, and Theatre.*

No. 2. *The Admiralty, Statue of Peter the First, Lower Quay, or English Line, Academy of Sciences, and the Senate.*

No. 3. *Imperial Colleges, Academy of Arts, distant View of Cronstadt, and the Gulf of Finland.*

No. 4. *Imperial Exchange and Warehouse; Castles of St. Peter and St. Paul.*

The size of each print is 17 by 31 inches, and the price of each two guineas. In a former Retrospect we noticed these four very beautiful delineations, which were then under the hands of the artist, and speedily to be finished; they are now completed, and we are gratified to find that they more than realize the high expectations we formed of them in an earlier state of the plates. The drawings from which they are copied were originally intended to have been combined and formed into a panorama; but that plan being abandoned, they are submitted to the public in their present state, and are, as they profess to be, most admirable imitations of the drawings. In views of public buildings or cities, it is not easy to unite accuracy with a picturesque effect. That these four prints are in an eminent degree pleasing, picturesque, and singularly splendid, every one who sees them will admit; and from the information of those who have seen the places, we find that they bear that striking resemblance to the superb scenes that are delineated which might be expected from the well-known abilities of the artist.

A representation of

The present State of the Abergawenny, in ten Fathoms of Water, and sunk five Feet six Inches in the Sand, and a Delineation of the Means used in recovering the Property on Board. Published 29th January, for Messrs. Boydell.

This view of the vessel, as it was under water, and the men on board the Boyne sloop raising a box of copper, &c. &c. and a delineation of the diving machine, with proper references to the whole in the margin,

margin, is extremely curious, and must, to those who have not had the opportunity of seeing the process, be extremely satisfactory.

English and Italian Scenery; by R. Freebairn, No 41, Newman-street. Four select Views of the Town and Castle of Lancaster, from the original Designs, now in the Possession of his Majesty, to whom they are, with Permission, dedicated.

1. A general View of the Town and Castle of Lancaster.
2. A South-west View of the Castle, Part of St. George's Quay, the Aqueduct Bridge, &c.
3. A South-West View of the Gateway Tower.
4. The new Buildings on the West Front, comprehending the County and Town Halls, John of Gaunt's Tower, &c.

Size of the Plates 26 Inches by 18; Price five Guineas the Set.

Four Views of classic Scenery in Italy:

1. The Temple of Diana, on the Bay of Baiæ.
2. A Scene in the Mediterranean, with an ancient Watch Tower, a Roman Galley, &c.
3. Ruins of the Interior of an ancient Bath.
4. The Entrance into an ancient Ruin.

Size of the Plates 23 Inches by 17½; Price five Guineas the Set.

The classic taste of Mr. Freebairn we have had more than one occasion to notice; it was formed upon a diligent contemplation of the most pure specimens of fine art, during his residence in Italy, and we are happy to see that he retains it in his own country. These two sets of prints are eminently picturesque, and must afford great pleasure to the connoisseur. The latter views may be particularly recommended to those ladies or gentlemen who study design; as copying them will be found highly useful in facilitating their progress in that elegant art.

Mr. Ackermann has published a very pleasant little print, drawn and engraved by Huet Villiers, representing FANNY, a dog of King Charles's breed, a descendant of *Flora*, brought up at the King's Court, and his great favourite. To this is added a very pathetic little story of the sympathy of a quadruped of this race. Alas his tenth

Book of fashionable Carriages; containing nine Plates of Coaches, Chariots, Barouches, and Carriages with Turn-overs to show Changes.

These little imitations of drawings display a great deal of taste, and much variety of fashion, and the turn-overs to show changes are an admirable contrivance to display the various appearance which may be given to the same vehicles. To such persons of fashion as intend to purchase carriages, we should suppose this

to be a valuable acquisition, as it not only displays the forms, but the colours, &c.

The same publisher has submitted to the public his fourth number of *Rudiments of Trees*, which we think, on the whole, superior to any of those which preceded it. He has also published the *Chamber of Genius, Falstaff and his Followers vindicating the Property Tax, A blue Devil paying his respects on the same occasion*, and sundry other whimsical caricatures.

Pacific Overtures, or a Flight from St. Cloud over the Water to Charley; a new dramatic Piece now rehearsing. Gilray delineavit et sculpsit.

This, like Mr. Gilray's other productions, has a great deal of whim: it represents Bonaparte in the clouds, presenting his terms to the King, who is modestly requested to destroy his shipping, give up his colonies, and accept of such conditions as the dictator may think proper to prescribe. The King is placed close to a statue of Mr. Pitt.

Representation of the memorable Battle of Trafalgar, &c. &c. from a Painting by Whitcombe, engraved by Joseph Jeakes, by whom it is published, and dedicated to Lord Collingwood, the Officers, Seamen, &c. who were in this Action.

These subjects are glorious to the nation, and peculiarly interesting to that hardy and enterprising class who pass a large portion of their lives on the ocean, and are parties in such memorable scenes as are here delineated. Fortunately for the country, to which they are not only the best defence, but the highest honour, the number of this meritorious class is considerable; but to the mere landman, unacquainted with naval architecture, and considered as works of art, the marine paintings of the present day (like the portraits of race-horses) bear too great a resemblance to each other. Vandevelde, Brooking, and some others, managed these things differently, and by their clouds, water, &c. gave a greater variety.

Among the numerous fine collections of pictures in this country, there are many which contain a greater number of articles than were in the gallery of the late Mr. Welbore Ellis Agar; but perhaps there is not one collection which contains so many superlatively fine pictures; for they are not only painted by great masters, but almost invariably the best pictures those masters ever painted. He had a very large landscape by Titian, with the

the figure of a sleeping Venus and Satyr on the fore-ground. The colouring of the trees is autumnal, and the manner in which some of the large upper branches appear to project over the figures cannot be described, or even imagined, except by those who see it. The spectator can hardly conceive it possible that such an effect could be given by the pencil; to the eye it has all the force and relief that could be attained by carving.

There are eight landscapes by Claude, and it has been confidently said that, since Mr. Agar's death, an agent from France has offered eight thousand guineas for two of them. We are, however, rejoiced to find, that none of them are to be sent out of this country, neither is the collection to be divided and scattered by public auction; for though it was advertised to be sold under the hammer, and would probably thus have produced a larger sum than by any other mode of sale, yet the executors have altered the plan to what would, indisputably, have been more consonant to the wishes of the late proprietor, by selling the whole in one lot to Lord Grosvenor; to whose house they are removed. The amount of the purchase money is so variously reported that we must postpone inserting it.

The exhibition of productions in painting, sculpture, and architecture, by the pensionaries of the Academy of France, took place at Rome, in the great hall of the Villa Medici. Architecture, the richest portion of this exhibition, presented designs for the restoration of many antique monuments, such as the Temples of Vesta, of Mars the Avenger, of *Fortuna virilis*, of the Arch of Trajan at Benevento, of the tomb of Cecilia Metella, and likewise designs of plans in modern architecture, such as palaces for the Emperor, military hospitals, libraries, public squares, museums, &c. The sculptors furnished a great number of performances. M. Calamard exhibited the plaster model of the statue of the Emperor naked, holding a branch of olive and the *parazonium*; and a model of Innocence and some busts; and M. Marin a bas relief for the tomb of Madame de Montmorin, with seven medallions suspended from the top of the bas relief.

HISTORIC GALLERY.

In estimating the various works in the fine arts which have been produced within the last half century, those of the Historic Gallery, in Pallmall, hold a very pre-eminent rank. The original plan of

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its proprietor, Mr. Bowyer, was a noble one—no less than that of promoting a means for bringing the arts of painting, drawing, and engraving, to such perfection, as to prove an honour and ornament to the genius of the nation. In following up this laudable principle for many years, and at an immense expence, Mr. Bowyer formed a most valuable collection, by British artists of the first celebrity. His grand design was to make this important collection subservient to the illustration of the history of his country. For this end, the paintings, executed entirely by members of the Royal Academy, were on subjects that displayed great national achievements, and its most striking events. Nearly two hundred engravings, by our most eminent artists, were accomplished from these, in order to embellish a magnificent edition, in ten volumes folio, of Hume's History of England, which engravings alone cost Mr. Bowyer above 68,000*l.* and thus forming one of the most superb and splendid publications in Europe. We have the pleasure now to announce that this great work is completed, and certainly in a manner which does Mr. Bowyer infinite credit; as the following letter will sufficiently demonstrate:

"SIR,

"Having been necessarily led, in the execution of our trust, into an examination of the whole of your edition of the History of England, we have great pleasure in expressing to you our opinion that you have honourably fulfilled your engagements to the subscribers, and have attained, both in the type and the decorations, a greater degree of uniform excellence than perhaps could reasonably have been expected in an undertaking of such magnitude and difficulty, and where so many and various artists were necessarily to be employed. "We are, Sir,

"Your obed. humble Servants,

"SHEFFIELD,

"H. C. ENGLEFIELD,

"WM. SMITH."

"London, April 4, 1806,

"To Mr. Robert Bowyer, Pall Mall."

Highly meritorious as were Mr. Bowyer's intentions, times very unpropitious to the fine arts succeeded; and from their continuance, rendered it at length expedient for Mr. Bowyer to obtain an act of Parliament for the disposal, by a lottery, of the various productions concentrated in his Historic Gallery; on which he had embarked his whole fortune, and expended in his several engagements on the entire of his patriotic speculations upwards of one hundred thousand pounds.

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NEW

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

AGRICULTURE.

A SHORT Account of the Disease in Corn, called by Farmers the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust. By Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

ARCHITECTURE.

Observations on English Architecture, military, ecclesiastical, and civil. By the Rev. James Dallaway, M.B. F.S.A. 12s. bds.

A Collection of Architectural Designs, for Mansions, Casinos, Villas, Lodges, and Cottages, in the Greek, Gothic, and Castle Styles. By James Randall, Architect. Engraved in aqua tinta, on 34 plates, with Descriptions. Large Atlas, 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. bds. Large Paper, Imperial folio. 3l. 13s. 6d. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of the late George Morland, with critical and descriptive Observations on the whole of his Works hitherto before the Public. By J. Hassell. royal 4to. 1l. 1s. bds.

The Modern Plutarch, or universal Biography; including authentic Memoirs of distinguished public Characters, of all Nations, living and recently deceased. Under the immediate direction of several eminent literary Gentlemen. Vol. I. foolscap, 8vo. 6s. 6d. bds.

The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. By Arthur Cayley, Jun. Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. bds.

Annals of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt. 2s. 6d.

Lives of Cardinal Aberoni, and the Duke of Ripperara, Minister of Philip V. King of Spain. By G. Moore, Esq. 2 vols. 7s.

Select Passages from the Diary of the late John Blackadder, Esq. to which is prefixed an Account of the Life and Parentage of the Writer, and Preface by the Rev. John Newton, Rector of St Mary Woolnoth. 4s.

DRAMA.

Socrates, a Dramatic Poem; written on the Model of the ancient Greek Tragedy. 8vo. 3s. sewed.

EDUCATION.

The Magic Lantern; or amusing and instructive Exhibitions for young People. With Plates. By the Authoress of Short Stories, Summer Rambles, &c. &c. 6s. half bound.

A New and easy Guide to the Pronunciation and Spelling of the French Language. To which are added, Lessons on Etymology and Analogy. By M. Tocquot, M. A. 2s. 6d. 22mo. bound.

FINE ARTS.

Laporte's New Drawing-Book, entitled Lessons in Landscape, and Trees in Groups. No I. 12s.

Anacreon; a beautiful Assemblage of Engravings, after Drawings by R. K. Porter, Esq. In six Numbers. 10s. 6d. each.

GAMING.

An Easy Introduction to the Game of Chess; containing one Hundred Examples of Gaming, and a great Variety of critical Situations and Conclusions; including the whole of Phillimore's Analysis, with copious Selections from Stamma, the Calabrois, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. bds.

LAW.

A Treatise on Conveyancing, with a View to its Application to Practice; being a Series of practical Observations, which have for their Object, to assist in preparing Draughts, and in judging of the Operation of Deeds. By R. Preston, Esq.

The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace. By W. Williams, Esq. With great Improvements.

MILITARY.

The second Volume of England's Ægis, or the Military Energies of the Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Christopher Hatton's Ghost; or, a Whisper to the Fair. By Simon Sufurr, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 2s. 6d. 4to.

A Sporting Tour through various Parts of France, in 1802; including a concise Description of the Sporting Establishments, Mode of Hunting, and other Field Amusements, practised in that Country; with general Observations on the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Husbandry, and Commerce; Strictures on the Customs and Manners of the French People, with a View of the comparative Advantages of Sporting in France and England, and other valuable Matter relative to the Subject. In a Series of Letters to the Right Hon. the Earl of Darlington. To which is prefixed, an Account of French Wolf Hunting. By Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, Yorkshire. 2 vols. royal 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d. bds.

Illustrations of the Tumuli, or ancient Barrows; exhibiting the Principles which determined the Magnitude and Position of each, and their systematic Connection with other Vestiges of equal Antiquity. By T. Stackhouse. 5s.

Engravings, with a descriptive Account in English

English and French, of Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum; collected by the Institute in Egypt, under the Direction of Bonaparte, and surrendered to the British Commander in Chief, Lord Hutchinson, by General Menou. No. 3. 1l. 1s.

Gleanings from Zimmerman on Solitude; to which are added, Occasional Observations, and an Ode to Retirement. By Mrs. Bayfield, 5s.

A Short Criticism on the Terms of the Charge against Mr. Leslie, in the Protest of the Ministers of Edinburgh, as explained by them in their late Pamphlet. By T. Brown, M.D. 1s. 6d.

An Examination of the Letter addressed to Principle Hill on the Case of Mrs. Leslie, in a Letter to its anonymous Author; with Remarks on Mr. Stewart's Postscript and Mr. Playfair's Pamphlet. By A Calm Observer. 2s.

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On the Invasion and the Cruelties inflicted on myself, now an Officer in his Majesty's Service, who was almost three Years confined in a French Prison, giving an Account of my Sufferings and Escape. By Thomas O'Neil. 5s.

A Statement of the Facts relating to the Charges brought against Captain Bushell, late Adjutant of the fourth Battalion of Caermarthenshire Volunteers, with the entire Sanction and at the Request of the Officers of the Corps. By Richard Starke, First Major of the Corps.

MEDICINE.

The Vaccine Contest; or, "Mild Humanity, Reason, Religion, and Truth, against fierce unfeeling Ferocity, overbearing Insolence, mortified Pride, false Faith, and Desperation;" being an exact Outline of the Arguments and interesting Facts adduced by the principal Combatants on both Sides, respecting Cow-Pox Inoculation; including a late official Report on this Subject, by the Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society. By William Blair. 2s. 6d.

A Treatise on Epilepsy, and the Use of the Viscus Quercinus, or Mistletoe of the Oak, in the Cure of that Disease. By H. Frazier, M.D. &c. 2s. 6d. 8vo. sewed.

Surgical Observations on Health. By Mr. Abernethy. Part 2d. 6s. 8vo. bds.

The Medical Observer; containing an impartial Account of advertised Nostrums, their Composition, and the dangerous Consequences that must inevitably arise from their indiscriminate Use, particularly such as are advertised under fictitious Names. To which are added, a few Specimens of the profound

Erudition of a Member of this learned Body (being an original Correspondence); with Observations addressed to the Right Honourables, the Right Reverends, and Commoners, who have permitted their Names to appear in the public Prints, in Support of a Practice which is calculated to destroy many thousand Members of the British Community annually. 2s. 6d.

Observations on Abortion; containing an Account of the Manner in which it is accomplished, the Causes which produced it, and the Method of preventing or treating it. By John Burns. 4s. 6d. 8vo. bds.

MECHANICS.

A Treatise on the Teeth of Wheels, Pinions, &c. demonstrating the best Forms which can be given them for the various Purposes of Machinery, Clock Work, &c. From the French of M. Camus. With plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Gregory's Treatise on Mechanics. 2s.

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A Musical Grammar, in four Parts, Notation, Harmony, Melody, and Rhythm. By Dr. Calcott, Organist of Covent Garden Church. 8vo. bds.

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VARIETIES.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

PROPOSALS have been circulated for printing by subscription, under the patronage of the Council of the College of Fort-William, and of the Asiatic Society, the original text, carefully collated with the most authentic manuscripts, of "the Ramayana," a celebrated Sungskrit poem; with an English translation, accompanied with elucidatory notes." The work to be printed in quarto, in nine volumes, containing upon an average, about six hundred pages. The price of each volume to subscribers in Europe five guineas; the money to be paid on the delivery of each volume. This poem is far superior in antiquity to any of the *Pooranas*; and the veneration in which it has been held, throughout Hindoosthan, for so many ages, is scarcely exceeded by that entertained for the Sacred Scriptures throughout the Christian world. The work, besides furnishing a clue to the ancient history of India, gives a full idea of the Hindoo mythology, and presents so interesting a picture of the almost unvarying manners and customs of the country, as must render it highly gratifying to the admirers of Oriental literature. The Brethren of the Mission, Serampore, will esteem it a favour if Gentlemen, desirous of encouraging this work, will send their names to Mr. W. BUTTON, Paternoster-row; or Mr. R. PHILLIPS, Bridge-street, London.

Miss ROBINSON intends, at length, to give to the world a complete and elegant edition of the "Poetical Works" of her mother, the late Mrs. Mary Robinson. The edition will include many pieces never before published, and all those poems which were so popular in the life-time of the poetess, and which have now become so scarce as to be unattainable by the public.

Mr. CARR's "Stranger in Ireland" is proceeding rapidly through the press, and will be published before the next birth-day. The engravings are by MEDLAND, in the style of those given in the "Northern Summer."

An Edition of Dr. JOHNSON's "Poets" is printing in the cheap and compressed form of eight or ten volumes, large octavo.

A new edition, with numerous revisions, is in the press, of Mr. BELSHAM's "History of William and Mary, and Queen Anne."

It appears that the late beautiful Mrs. CROUCH wrote "Memoirs" of her chequered life, which are in the press, and will soon appear in two volumes small octavo.

A new edition of Dr. CARR's "Lucian" is in the press.

KOTZEBUE resides at present at Riga, and is engaged on a "History of the Royal House of Brandenburg, from its first Rise into Independence till its Degradation, when it became a Vassal of France in the year 1806."

Mr. J. MORFITT, a barrister of Birmingham, distinguished for his literary talents, has circulated proposals for publishing in one large octavo volume, enriched with aquatint engravings, and dedicated, by permission, to the King, a complete History of the Trade and Manufactures of Birmingham; detailing their Origin, Progress, and present State, as far as can be ascertained by the most accurate Investigation and Inquiry. Including a copious and correct Account of Soho. The whole interspersed with biographical Sketches of the most eminent Manufacturers, and Inhabitants; together with moral and philosophical Observations, instructing or entertaining anecdotes, appropriate poetry, and other original miscellaneous Matter.

Mr. BIGLAND is printing a new and enlarged edition of his "Letters on Modern Europe," adapted to the present state of the Continent.

Mr. PINKERTON's "Recollections of Paris" will appear very shortly.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth, volumes of the octavo edition of Mr. JOHNES's Translation of FROISSART are nearly ready for publication.

A publication is preparing for the press, in successive numbers and volumes, to be entitled "The Fathers of the English Church; or a Selection from the Writings of the Reformers, and early Protestant Divines of the Church of England."

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We are informed of a Society lately instituted, under the name of the London Architectural Society, consisting of professional gentlemen and amateurs, who have united together for the advancement of the art, and for mutual improvement, by liberal intercourse. The ordinary members engage to furnish, in rotation, designs and essays on subjects connected with civil architecture, which are to be read and examined at the meetings of the Society, which are to be held once a fortnight during about eight months in the year. These designs and Essays are to remain the property of the Society, who intend to publish annually a selection from the Essays.—The formation of a library is also intended, as their funds admit. The following gentlemen are the present members, and a considerable accession of numbers is expected at the next general meeting, which is to be held on Friday the 9th of May:—Edmund Aikin, W. H. Ashpitel, Samuel Beazley, Richard Billing, Benjamin Birkhead, John Britton, Charles Busby, James Donaldson, James Elmes, Vice-President; Henry John Elmes, James Peacock, James Savage, Vice-President; J. L. Schroder, Treasurer; Joshua Taylor, John Wallen, Joseph Woods, President.

In a few days will be published an octavo volume, entitled “*Naval Anecdotes, or Illustrations of the British nautical Character,*” exhibiting the most remarkable instances on record of the courage, valour, fortitude, and magnanimity displayed by the seamen of Britain in every quarter of the world.

The remaining copies of the elegant and elaborate work by *ATHENIAN STUART*, on the “*Architectural Antiquities of Greece,*” were lately sold by auction for 800*l.* to Mr. TAYLOR, architectural bookseller, of Holborn.

Dr. WOLCOT has lately retired from London to Fowey, in Cornwall, where he has taken up his residence with two surviving sisters. An affection of the eyes renders the exercise of his pen unpleasant to him, but the flights of his genius, vigorous and unique as ever, are recorded by an amanuensis; and he continues a lively correspondence with a few select friends in the metropolis.

Mr. A. DUNCAN, editor of the popular publications the “*Mariners’ Chronicle*” and “*British Trident*,” has just completed a “*Life of Lord Nelson*,” with numerous embellishments.

Sir WILLIAM FORBES’s life of Dr. Beattie will be published in a few days.

A portion of the *Provincial Glossary*, compiled by the late Mr. Boucher, and revised by Sir FRED. EDEN, is expected to appear in a few weeks.

Miss HAMILTON, well known in the literary world, by a treatise on education, and other works of much celebrity, has in the press a volume of letters, addressed to the daughter of a nobleman, on topics the most interesting and important.

Mr. PLOWDEN will shortly publish the principles and law of tithing, adapted not only to the instruction of the professors of the law, but of all persons interested in tithes; and illustrated by references to many recent tithe cases.

Mr. CREASER, surgeon, at Bath, has nearly ready for publication some reports on the medical application of galvanism.

The Rev. FRANCIS HOWE is about to publish a volume of poetical translations, and a Latin prize essay.

A new edition of Bishop WATSON’s *Defences of Christianity*, is nearly ready for publication.

The Earl of SELKIRK is about to publish a new and improved edition of his *Observations on the present State of the Highlands, &c.*; with a view of the causes and probable consequences of emigration.

The Rev. T. BELSHAM has in the press a discourse delivered in the course of the last month, before the Unitarian Society, at the chapel in Essex-street. The object of this society, which has been established fifteen years, is the promulgation of Christianity, by the distribution of books. Their catalogue includes many of the late Mr. Farmer’s publications; some written by Dr. Price and Priestley, with a great variety of others by authors of considerable celebrity.

Mr. THOMAS FISHER, of the East India House, intends publishing, in the course of the present month, an engraving of a “*Second Roman Pavement*,” lately discovered in the metropolis.

Messrs. BRAYLEY and HERBERT’s “*Illustrations of the Interior of Lambeth Palace*,” in a series of twenty select engravings, are now completed. The portraits and arms are admirably coloured, and all the other subjects are well calculated to gratify the lovers of architectural and biographical research. An independent “*History of the Palace*” will be published to accompany the engravings, but as this formed no part of the original design, the purchase of it will be entirely optional.

Dr.

Dr. REID will deliver the introductory lecture to his summer course, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Friday the 30th of May, at eight o'clock in the evening, at his house, Grenville street, Brunswick-square; at which place the subsequent lectures will also be delivered, at ten o'clock in the morning, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until the conclusion of the course.

That eminent engraver Mr. S. MIDDIMAN has recently commenced a new publication under the title of "Picturesque Views and Antiquities in Great Britain." The whole work is intended to be comprised in fifteen numbers, each of which will contain four plates, executed by himself, with descriptions in English and French. The first number is executed with great taste and elegance; and we may augur from this specimen, that the entire work will do honour to the English burin.

Mr. HORNE has laid before the Royal Society of London a paper describing a particular affection of the prostate gland. This disease, which occasioned so much pain, has hitherto been deemed irremediable; but it is now hoped, the cause having been discovered, that this physiological discovery may prove of incalculable advantage in relieving the sufferings of patients supposed to be labouring under the effects of calculi, and other urinary diseases.

Dr. HERSCHEL has communicated a paper on the quantity and velocity of the solar motion, from which he illustrates the causes of the sidereal motions applied to stars of six different magnitudes.

Mr. LYSONS has presented to the Antiquarian Society some extracts from the records kept in the Tower, in which it appears that Edward I. was extremely attached to different kinds of sports and pastimes, and particularly a game of cards which he learnt at Palestine during his crusade, where it appears that painted figures had been in use long before the reputed invention of cards in France, in the eleventh century.—This gentleman has given several extracts relating to the conduct of the last Welsh Prince of Wales in 1260, and his reluctance to submit to English domination.

Mr. MALCOLM exhibited to this society the core of a horn found in St. Paul's Church Yard, nine feet below the surface of the ground. This bone he supposed to have belonged to some animals sacrificed in the days of heathen superstition, as it has been alleged that the site of this building was anciently a place where the Romans offered up sacrifices to their gods!

A mining instrument, found in an old mine near Castleton, Derbyshire, was exhibited: it is of the figure of a common carpenter's gouge; the upper part of it covered with spar, which is evidently formed upon it, and adhering to it on all sides. It is thought that this mine has not been worked since the days of the Saxons, but the instrument is undoubtedly of a much more modern date, for the formation of spar is not one of the slowest processes of mineral aggregation.

Mr. JOSEPH STEVENS has invented a simple and accurate mode of constructing gazometers, for purposes where uniform pressure is essential, by the application of an hydrostatical regulator.

On Wednesday the 16th of April, the Royal College of Surgeons adjudged the Jacksonian Prize for 1805, to John Hyflop, Esq. surgeon, Fenchurch-street, for the best dissertation on "Injuries of the head from external violence."

Mr. ROBERT HALLET, of Axminster, has discovered that the *striped* or *ribbana* grass, is found to be very excellent food for cattle; that it produces an earlier crop than most other grass, and that it will bear cutting three or four times during the summer: of course he recommends the culture of it to farmers in general.

Sir JAMES HALL has laid before the public a series of experiments, shewing the effects of compression in modifying the action of heat. These we shall, hereafter, under the article "Learned Societies," detail at large.

M. DACHROEDEN, President of the Academy of Useful Sciences at Erfurt, has announced to that Society that M. Humboldt purposes to address a Memoir on a species of earth which he found heaped up into hills on the borders of the South Sea, and which, according to the analysis of Vauquelin, contains $\frac{45}{100}$ of uric acid.

Since Louisiana has been ceded to the United States, two Societies for the promotion of science and literature have been established, one at New Orleans and the other at Natchez. The former, called the Literary Society, intend to publish a monthly magazine, principally for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the country, and to amuse and instruct their readers by a collection of papers on a variety of useful subjects. The latter, which was established in 1803, originally called "The Mississippi Society for the Acquisition and Dissemination of Useful Knowledge," consists of from thirty to forty members,

members, and has correspondents in various parts of the United States. The American Government has granted it a charter of incorporation.

Mr. MILLIN has exhibited to the different classes of the National Institute of France, a head in flint, of large dimensions, and in a good style, the whole surface of which is covered with a brilliant and milky white. This head was found in one of the gardens near Paris, on the spot formerly known by the name of *Ternes*. A head in flint is itself an extraordinary circumstance, because the difficulty of working that material is very great, and it does not possess sufficient beauty to be worth the trouble. It still remains to ascertain whether the covering is a chalcedonic stratum formed by nature in the earth, or whether it was produced by art. The first class of the Institute has nominated persons to examine this extraordinary monument, and to draw up a report on the subject.

Among the prizes proposed this year by the Imperial Academy of Wilna in Poland, is one of 100 ducats for an analysis of political economy, shewing in what points the fundamental ideas of Adam Smith and Dr. Quesnay agree, and those in which they differ or are totally opposite.

Since the last secularizations, the country of Fulda has had for its sovereign the hereditary Prince of Orange, the son of the Stadtholder. This change in the government has had a powerful and salutary influence on the state of public instruction in that country. Before that period the Gymnasium, or Latin school, and the university of Fulda, were in a deplorable situation. The annual revenues of the former scarcely amounted to 4000 florins, and the whole fund of the university consisted of a capital of 12000 florins. The professors' chairs were therefore considered only as accessory employments, and those who were placed in them receiving a salary of one, two, three, or at most four hundred florins, could not devote to the duties of their situation all the time they ought and wished to do. The new prince has given to the gymnasium and the university an organization better suited to the wants of the young students; and to enable the professors to devote their whole attention to the duties of instruction he has increased their salaries, and has even invited, upon honourable conditions, several distinguished professors from other universities of Germany. The annual

revenues of the Gymnasium and of the Lyceum of Fulda now amount to 22,000 florins.

In 1756, Count GAETANO discovered, in the theatre of Syracuse, an inscription of queen Philistis, whose medals, more common in silver than in copper, had produced very opposite opinions among numismatists relative to the time to which her reign ought to be assigned. After the Chevalier Landolina, known for his researches on the Papyrus and for other discoveries, had cleared away the earth which covered the *præcinctiones*, or corridors, by which the seats of the theatre were divided into two ranks, he found a great number of Greek characters, six inches long, engraved on a band nine inches broad, and projecting nearly half an inch, which ran all the way round on the same side as the *præcinctio*, under the last seat of the upper rank. From these characters the Chevalier Landolina concluded that the nine *cunei* into which the seats are divided by steps, or the *vomitoria* carried in a right line across the two orders, contrary to the rules of Vitruvius, had each their particular inscription. Besides that of Philistis, there are three others, which may be easily explained; as to the rest, no hope can be entertained of interpreting them, as most of the letters are too much worn. One of these three inscriptions which immediately precedes that of Philistis, and is engraven on the band of the second *cuneus*, beginning to reckon from the side next the stage, to the right of that facing the seats, exhibits these two words, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΝΗΡΗΙΔΙΣ, all the letters of which are in good preservation, excepting that which precedes the letter Δ, but which must necessarily be an Ι; for the rest, the interval which separates the two words is not larger than that between the letters. According to M. Landolina, this queen Nereis was the daughter of Pyrrhus, the last of the Æacides, the wife of Gelo II., son of Hiero, and mother of Hieronymus, the last king of Syracuse. He supports this opinion with the testimony of Polybius, Pausanias, and Justin; and his correspondents at the university of Göttingen concurred in his sentiments. On the other hand, M. Logoteta, canon of the cathedral of Syracuse, in a pamphlet printed at Syracuse, maintains that the title of Βασίλισσας, queen, can neither be applied to Philistis nor to Nereis; nor as a *goddess*, because we know of no Nereis in the mythology of the ancients, either among the protecting deities of the theatre, or among

among the nine Muses; not as a *queen*, because their names occur in none of the historians. He farther strengthens his opinion by the measures adopted at Athens to destroy the memory of the kings of Macedon, and at Rome to abolish that of Domitian; and asserts, that when Timoleon restored the republican government at Syracuse, all the statues of the tyrants were broken to pieces, and all the inscriptions with their names were effaced. It therefore appears to him extremely improbable that these inscriptions and these names, which have been preserved uninjured to the present day, should have been suffered to remain in the theatre. He adds, that these two women could not have been the wives of men who ever accepted or assumed the title of king; and that, without a decree of the senate, no inscription could be placed in a theatre. He then endeavours to prove that the title *Βασιλισσα* was given to the principal of the priestesses of Bacchus, called Gereri, and by him, conformably to a new doctrine, Nereides. He concludes that Philistis was the name of one of the priestesses of Bacchus, and that the term Nereis can apply only to one of the female performers of the mysteries and ceremonies of Bacchus, so that it must be a title. It was not till after the appearance of this publication that the canon read the opinion of Chevalier Landolina; upon which he published another pamphlet, to prove that Nereis could not be the wife of Gelo, because her father Pyrrhus was detested by the Syraculans. These two tracts of M. Logoteta have induced the chevalier Landolina to write a dissertation, and to support his opinion by proofs extracted from Greek authors, on whom much new light is thrown by his reflections.

Many German princes have for some time been importuned with the indiscreet dedications of a great number of authors, either from the hope of obtaining some remuneration or present, or at least a letter of thanks, which, however insignificant, was frequently adduced by self-complacent writers as an unequivocal proof of their merit. The elector of Baden has given public notice in the journals that he shall not give any answer to authors who send him their works. A similar notice has been given by the Duke of Saxe-Teschén, the Prince of Anhalt-Deßau and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The senate of Hamburg has likewise requested authors neither to address nor to dedicate to it any literary performance without its permission.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 142.

M. CURAUDAU, a member of the Society of Pharmacy at Paris, has discovered a method of making artificial Roman alum. M. Roard, director of the dyeing department in the imperial manufactory of the Gobelins, in a memoir which he read to the National Institute, positively asserts that this alum possesses the same properties as that of Rome. It is principally for light and delicate tints that Roman alum is employed in that manufactory, and as M. Curaudau's has been found to answer for all sorts of colours, it is now used there with success. M. Oberkampff, of Joui, who has made experiments with it on a large scale, has also written to the inventor in these terms: "Your alum is indisputably the best I ever used; and all the trials I have made of it convince me that it may be employed with success for every kind of colour." The price is considerably lower than that of Roman alum.

Two volumes of the Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Fine Arts of Turin, for the years 1804 and 5, have lately been published, and contain a great number of interesting articles.

M. DODUN has discovered a facitious Puzzalano, which is not composed of any vulcanised substance, and which nevertheless possesses all the properties of the puzzalano of Italy, without its defects.

It has been calculated, that in 1805 England produced 800 new literary works, France 1150, and Germany not less than 4645—although in the Leipzig catalogue for the Michaelmas fair, 1000 works less were announced than in 1804; among which there are only 63 novels, and 61 almanacs. The most numerous class of books were those on medicine and education.

A periodical work, entitled "the *Athenæum*," has lately been announced at Paris, which will be conducted on the following plan:—The editor intends to give, in 14 series or classes, engravings and descriptions of several ancient and modern monuments found in France; of the most celebrated public and private buildings, and of interesting productions of sculpture and painting; picturesque views of celebrated places; a series of medals struck in France; extracts, accompanied with engravings, from works on natural history, antiquities, travels, &c.; portraits and memoirs of the most celebrated Frenchmen; designs of ancient and modern furniture, dresses, &c.

M. BIEMONTIER, inspector-general of the bridges and roads in France, has paid very considerable attention to Quicksands

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found on the sea-coast and other places; and he observes, that horses and other animals rarely of themselves fall into danger from them, and if at any time they do, they throw themselves instantly on their side: hence he recommends to any man who should experience a like misfortune, to extend himself nearly in the attitude of a swimmer, when he throws himself into the water.

Bishop MADISON, of America, has been enabled to ascertain that the Mammoth, or American Elephant, was an herbivorous animal.—In digging a well in Wythe-county, Virginia, after penetrating about five feet and a half from the surface, the labourers struck against the stomach of a Mammoth, the contents of which were in a state of perfect preservation, consisting of half masticated reeds, twigs, and grass, or leaves. The bishop adds, “there could be no deception; the substances were designated by obvious characters which could not be mistaken, and of which every one could judge; besides the bones of the animal lay around, and added a silent, but sure confirmation.” In addition to this fact it may be deserving of notice that Mr. Francis Nevil, in his account of the elephantine teeth that were discovered in the north of Ireland, early in the eighteenth century, has mentioned some facts relative to the long preservation of vegetable matters, which seem worthy of our notice in this place: and the more so, as this gentleman’s paper seems not to have excited any attention among the modern writers on the exuvie of animals found in countries in which the living animals themselves are no longer seen. Some extravagant conjectures are mixed with Mr. Nevil’s account: but these do not, in the least, invalidate the truth of what he says, relative to the bed upon which the Irish elephant was laid. “The place (says he) where this monster lay, was thus prepared, which makes me believe it had been buried, or that it had lain there since the deluge. It was about four feet under ground, with a little rising above the superficies of the earth, which was a plain under the foot of a hill, and about thirty yards from the brook or thereabout. The bed whereon it lay had been laid with fern, with that sort of rushes here called sprits, and with bushes intermixed. Under this was a stiff blue clay on which the teeth and bones were found: above this was first a mixture of yellow clay and sand much of the same colour; under that a fine white sandy clay, which was next to the bed: the bed was for the most part a foot thick, and in some places thicker, with a moisture clear through it;

it lay sad and close, and cut much like turf, and would divide into flakes, thicker or thinner as you would; and in every layer the seed of the rushes was as fresh as if new pulled, so that it was in the height of seed-time that these bones were laid there. The branches of the fern in every lay as we opened them, were very distinguishable, as were the seeds of the rushes and the tops of the boughs. The whole matter smelt very sour as it was dug, and tracing it I found it 34 feet long and about 20 or 22 feet broad.”—“I forgot to mention that there was a great many nut-shells found about the bed, perhaps those might have been on the bushes which composed part of the bed.”

M. POIDEVIN of Rouen has warned his countryman and the world at large of the danger attaching to the use of Earthenware and Pottery of bad quality, on account of the metallic oxides used in the glazing, which are capable of doing much injury, being frequently soluble in fat or acid substances. The most noxious defects are the cavities, or pits, and the under-baking: the former are occasioned by being too little acted on by the fire, and thereby not fused into a vitreous substance. By under-baking the enamel does not agglutinate, and is capable of being taken up by all the liquids with which it may come in contact.

Mr. PIRON has lately communicated to the French National Institute a memoir on the Temperature of the Sea; an interesting subject, capable of being applied to various useful purposes, and which has accordingly engaged the attention of a considerable number of philosophical observers. His general facts are, 1. The mean temperature of the sea at its surface is commonly more elevated than that of the air. 2. It is higher the nearer to the continents and large islands. 3. At a distance from the shore in deep seas the water is colder below than at its surface; and the more the greater the depth. All the observations seem to shew, that in the abysses of the ocean, as well as on the summits of mountains, even under the equator, eternal frost prevails. 4. A similar cold is observed in extensive lakes, and even within the earth at great depths, but it appears to be less sudden. 5. These results concur in proving, that the temperature within the earth is not every where the same and equal to $93\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, as has been long thought (about 50° Fahr. whether this be centigrade or Reaumur’s scale.)

M. PARMENTIER has published in the *Annales de Chimie*, an account of a new and very excellent varnish, which consists of

of linseed oil, 1½ lb.; yellow amber, 1 lb.; litharge in powder, 5 oz.; minium ditto, 5 oz.; ceruse ditto, 5 oz. The oil is to be boiled in an unglazed pot, and in this is to be suspended in a bag the litharge, minium, and ceruse, till the liquor turns brown; the bag is then to be taken out, and six or seven cloves of peeled garlic are to be added, one or two at a time, while it continues boiling. The amber is now to be fused in part of the oil, and mixed with the rest.

A mechanic of Copenhagen has made a Model of a Praam, intended to conduct without danger, ships of the largest dimensions across the ice. The model has been examined by the most celebrated engineers on the continent, and promises to be of great service to the Danish marine.

Professor FRESCHOW, of Copenhagen, has been occupied during the present winter, in a course of lectures on Anthropology, in which he has severely criticised the speculations of Dr. Gall.

A subscription has been opened at Rarishon, for a Monument to the memory of KEPLER the astronomer. It is to consist of a doric temple, 23 feet high, and is to be erected in the Sternbergian Gardens.

Some members of the Galvanic Society at Paris, have ascertained that the galvanic action is augmented, 1. When the pile is exposed to a high temperature; 2. When it is plunged into flame, or in oxygen gas, or carbonic acid gas; 3. That the effects of the pile are not transmissible in vacuo, or that they are then scarcely perceptible, even by means of a condenser. It has been also ascertained that galvanism cannot be transmitted through smoke.

The Diamond, which modern chemists regard as pure carbon, is, according to the experiments of M. BRUGNATELLI, a non-conductor of galvanism, though it has been proved that the oxide of carbon is one of the best conductors of it.

M. HERMAN, of Berlin, has examined the properties of different substances employed as Galvanic Conductors, and has divided them into insulated bodies, into perfect and imperfect conductors, and into uni-polar, and bi-polar bodies, according as their conducting property manifests itself at both, or only at one of the extremities of the pile.

The composition of Muriatic Acid is still a subject of dispute; there are in our own, and in foreign countries advocates for both sides of the question, and each of the parties rests his pretensions on the evidence of experiment.

The following fact is characteristic of the present state of literature in France. A celebrated and favourite French author has translated ROSCOE's Life of Leo X. yet notwithstanding he has taken much pains for six months, he cannot find a bookseller willing to undertake the publication of it.

The Economical Society established on the Bahama Islands, which has merited well of their fellow-citizens by the prizes proposed by them for the promotion of industry, has obtained from the English Government a hundred acres of land near the town of Nassau, on the island of New Providence, for a botanic garden.

M. COLLET DESCOTILS, of Paris, having repeated the experiment of Mr. Wollaston on platina, with the same results, has presented to the National Institute a small quantity of rhodium and palladium obtained from that mineral.

Some further details have been published relative to the excavations and researches made at Poestum, the ancient Posidonia, under the superintendence of M. NICOLAI; who had been ordered by the Neapolitan Government to restore the largest of the three temples at Poestum. One of the columns was in danger of being thrown down by frequent shocks of earthquakes, but the total ruin of this most precious remains of antiquity has been prevented by his judicious manner of repairing and propping it. The rubbish having been removed, a great number of rare and curious articles have been discovered, such as Etruscan vases, cuirasses, pateras, bronze and ivory candelabres, &c. They intend to publish an exact description of each of these articles, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting and useful to antiquaries and the cultivators of the fine arts. We may in particular notice, in this point of view, an Etruscan vase, which, without any thing extraordinary either in form or size, must be considered as one of the most curious of that kind of antiques, on account of the Greek inscriptions, which indicate not only the names of the mythological figures represented on the vase, but likewise of the painter; a circumstance which renders it of very great value, and which is rarely found in such works.

The Neapolitan Government had likewise ordered the restoration of the celebrated Temple of Serapis at Puzzolani, and other admired monuments at Reggio, on the coast of Milena, Baiæ, &c.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Senata pour le Piano-Forte, avec Accompaniment de Violon, ad Libitum. Composée et dédiée à Son Altesse Royale Monseigneur Le Prince de Galles, par T. Latour, Pianiste de Son Altesse Royale. 5s.

MR. LATOUR has displayed much boldness and liveliness of fancy in this sonata. Many of the ideas are very original, and the whole evinces much judgment in effect, as well as considerable knowledge of the powers and true character of the instrument for which it is written. From Mr. Latour's performance of this concerto from the manuscript, before it was printed, we received much pleasure; and it will be considered as sufficient proof of its excellence, that we think still more highly of it on its perusal. In the accompaniment the composer has displayed much taste and judgment; and in his modulation and the choice of his bass, considerable science.

"Weep no more!" a Duo for a Soprano (or Tenor and Bass), as sung by Messrs. Harrison and Bartleman. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Allot, by Doctor John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.

This duo, which consists of two movements, is written with science and taste. The parts blend with much felicity of effect, and the soft pathetic style of the first movement finely introduces the light cheerful strain by which it is succeeded. Dr. Clarke has added a piano-forte accompaniment, which will be found greatly accommodating to the generality of practitioners.

A grand Concerto, A La Chasse, as performed by the Author, with the utmost Applause, at the Opera Concerts. Composed by D. Steibelt, Esq. 8s. 6d.

This concerto is composed in a free and florid style, and possesses many passages which, for their brilliancy, do credit to Mr. Steibelt's imagination; yet we feel ourselves obliged to observe, that eagerness for novelty seems to have led him too much amongst the eccentricities and extravagances of the day; and that some bars are much more *outré* than beautiful. The subject of the last movement is strikingly pleasing, and perfectly *à la chasse*; and the *bravura* parts are bold and animated. Though we cannot rank this piece with the *Storm* by the same composer, we must declare it to possess great excellencies, and to be very superior to the generality of piano-forte concertos.

"Cupid at Court," a favourite Rondo. Composed, and inscribed to Miss Gregory, and the young Ladies of her Seminary, Balham-Hill, Surrey, by Julian Busby. 1s. 6d.

The style of this rondo is throughout remarkably attractive. The subject is light and novel, and the digressive strains have an air of gaiety that animates and pleases. The passages are judiciously disposed for the juvenile hand, and piano-forte practitioners in general will find this little production a most pleasant and improving exercise.

"The Soldier's Dream," a Song composed, and dedicated to the Princess of Wales, by Thomas Atwood, Esq. The Words by T. Campbell, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The "Soldier's Dream" is a song of much merit and interest. The words possess considerable pathos, and the music is throughout so analogous and affecting, as to well support that credit we have long given to Mr. Atwood's talents and science.

"Jockey to the Fair," arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, and inscribed to Miss Hanson, by W. Curling.

These variations are simple and progressive, and will be found useful to those whose present powers are not adequate to more difficult practice. The execution is pretty equally distributed to both hands, and the distances are accommodated to the juvenile finger.

"Mary's Grave," a Scottish Ballad. The Words and Melody by John Rannie. 1s. 6d.

We cannot but award Mr. Rannie much praise for this little production. The words are poetical and interesting, and the air is pleasing and appropriate. In examining the compositions of amateurs, we are not so unreasonable as to look for science; but are contented if we find the author innocent of violating its principal laws.

An Hyd-y-Nos, a favourite Welsh Air, with Variations, for the Piano-Forte or Pedal Harp, by W. Repmab, of Birmingham. 1s.

The present variations to this popular air possess sufficient merit, and are written with an ease of style to justify our recommending them to the notice of young piano-forte practitioners. The passages are favourably disposed for the inexperienced hand, and well calculated for improvement.

Invocation

Invocation to Zephyr, a Canzonet, as sung with the greatest Applause by the late Mrs. Second. Composed by E. Phelps. 1s. 6d.

This is a pretty little ballad. The melody does not, perhaps, possess all the originality we would wish; but the passages are well arranged, and the whole produces an effect sufficiently pleasing to sanction our approbation.

"To Arms! To Arms!" or John Bull's Charge to his Country. Composed by Mr. Davy, and inscribed to the Duke of York. 1s. 6d.

The words of this song are from the pen of Mr. James Fisher, of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and have been well commented upon by the Muse of Mr. Davy. The melody is bold and spirited, and gives the sentiment of the poetry with much force and truth.

"Sweet Marianne," a favourite Song. Composed by S. Hyler. 1s.

This song, though not particularly novel or interesting, is smooth and easy in its melody, and will not fail to please many hearers. The ideas are natural and connected, and the symphonies are graceful and expressive.

"The Negro Boy," a favourite Song. Composed by Thomas Thompson, of Newcastle upon Tyne. 1s.

The melody of this song is familiar because it is common-place; and pleasing because the composer has borrowed with taste. The basis is chosen not without judgment, and the general effect is above mediocrity.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ADAMS James, Stow Market, upholsterer. (Branley and Co. Gray's Inn.)
 Ayres John, Sun street, tallow chandler. (Ireland, Staple's Inn)
 Agate Thomas, Eastcheap, cheesemonger. (Wood, Hare court, Temple)
 Akermann Edmund, New Broad street Mews, merchant. (Walton, Girdler's Hall)
 Bird William, Shipton Mallett, vintner. (James, Gray's Inn)
 Bishop William, Swinehead, grocer. (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn)
 Burgefs Eubuley, Manchester, victualler. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)
 Barlow Thomas, Salford, maltster. (Bousfield, Bouverie street)
 Beddoes George, Bishop's Castle, farmer. (Johnson, Temple)
 Barrett Robert, High street, linen draper. (Newbon, Wardrobe Terrace)
 Barker William, Clancfield, tailor. (Jones, Oxford)
 Badcock Samuel Neale, Exeter, surgeon. (Drew and Loxham, New Inn)
 Cheverton Edward, Newport, linen draper. (Gilbert, Newport)
 Cohen Ather, and Samuel Cohen, Sheerness, shop sellers. (Howard, Jewry street)
 Clarkson Elizabeth, and Richard Dave, South Audley street, oil dealers. (Hogarth, Staple's Inn)
 Coulthard Robert, Orange row, victualler. (Hughes, Clifford's Inn)
 Cantrell Daniel, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Clarke and Co. Chancery lane)
 Clowes James, Firth-House-Mill, cotton spinner. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)
 Clark Forrester, King street, laceman. (Kibblewaite and Co. Gray's Inn place)
 Cook John Christian, and Thomas Christian Corker, Leadenhall street, linen-draper. (Noy, Mincing lane)
 Dyson Joseph, Clarendon square, Somers Town, oilman. (Rutherford, Bartholomew Close)
 Evans George, Stockport, Chester, ironmonger. (Sykes and Co. Boswell court)
 Foster Samuel, Elm, timber merchant. (Alexander, Bedford row)
 Farnan Walter, Montague Close, dyer. (Crawford, Craven street)
 French Frederic John, Chepstow, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's Inn square)
 Foreman Anna, Chatham, haberdasher. (Nelson, Temple Bar)

Fry John, New Goulstone street, sugar refiner. (Druce, Billiter square)
 Freeman Samuel, Old Compton street, carpenter. (Patten, Cross street)
 Gilder John, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Roffer and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)
 Gwillim Robert, Worship street, dealer in spirits. (Wadefon and Co. Austinfriars)
 Graff Frederic Bernard, Castle court, insurance broker. (Ellison and Co. White Hart court, Lombard street)
 Gee John, Peterburgh, horie dealer. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's Inn)
 Griffiths Thomas, Spitalfields, silk weaver. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
 Higginson Thomas, Watlin street, merchant. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
 Harris John, Cardiff, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's Inn)
 Harvey Thomas, Newport, ironmonger. (Gilbert, Newport)
 Howell William, Neath, shopkeeper. (Pearsons, Temple)
 Hawkins Joseph, Ash-next-Gampsey, miller. (Tourle and Co. Gray's Inn square)
 Jamefon Robert, Ironmonger lane, linen factor. (Jones and Green, Salisbury square)
 Iveney William, Salisbury, linen draper. (Cuppage, Jermyn street)
 Jackson James, Manchester, dealer and chapman. (Hevid, Temple)
 Jones Richard Brookholding, Lindridge, miller. (Becke, Chancery lane)
 Joynton William, and Richard Lewis, Manchester, corn dealers. (Lace and Haffall, Liverpool)
 King John, Yarmouth, mealman. (Gilbert, Newport)
 Kenney Ann, Bristol, milliner. (Sandys and Co. Crane court)
 Lewthwaite John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
 Lockwood John, Beeston, dealer and chapman. (Batty, Chancery lane)
 Lowes James, Chilford, innkeeper. (Sherwin, Great James street)
 Lewis John, jun. Lincoln, linen draper. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
 Mill Charles, Stock Exchange, broker. (Figes, Norfolk street)
 Matthews Thomas, Bedminster, broker. (Beckett, Broad street)
 Mitchell Thomas, Cannon street, merchant. (P. U. Williams, Austinfriars)
 Makeig John, Bristol, linen draper. (James, Gray's Inn square)
 Micklam John, Strand, tobacconist. (Rivington, Fen-church street)
 Owles James, Hungay, shopkeeper. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane)
 Pywell John, Coventry, innholder. (Dickens, Coventry Potte)

Porter Peter, Vine street, coal merchant. (Robins, Bartlett's buildings)
 Pugh Charles, Gloucester, coal merchant. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn)
 Pickup James, Burnley, cotton spinner. (Hind, Temple)
 Pearson John, Pudsey, clothier. (Evans, Thavies' Inn)
 Platt Robert, Poulton, dealer and chapman. (Dowbiggin and Co. Lancaster)
 Porcas George, Leadenhall market, poulterer. (Beaurain, Union street)
 Rivett William, Rotherhithe, miller. (Mitten and Co. Knight Rider street)
 Rust Nathan, Rotherfield Peppard, miller. (Carpenter, Basinghall street)
 Smith Bernard, York, wine merchant. (Evans, Thavies Inn)
 Sheldon George, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. (Chegbyre, Manchester)
 Stockley Moses, Strand, grocer. (Latkow, Wardrobe place)
 Smith John, Wolverhampton, hosiery. (Rofs and Co. Bofwell court)
 Solomon John, Felt street, dealer and chapman. (Isaacs, Mitre court)
 Stevens Joseph, Gravesend, linen draper. (Law, Lincoln's Inn)
 Statham Peter, jun. Manchester, dealer and chapman. (Macdougall and Co. Lincoln's Inn)
 Thomas Theobald, Oxford street, hosiery. (Amici, Sion College gardens)
 Tiffot Louis Pierre, Old Compton street, gilder. (Brookes, Leicester square)
 Towers Thomas, Blackburn, ironmonger. (Barrett, Holborn court)
 Trewitt Nathaniel, Appleton-upon-Wisik, linen manufacturer. (Allen and Co. Farnival's Inn)
 Woodrow John, Bermondsey, tanner. (Forbes, Ely place)
 Wearwood Richard, Bristol, maltster. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn)
 Welch William, and John Welch, Brook street, boot and shoe makers. (Baddelcy, Leman street)
 Whitlock Edward, Pentonville, insurance broker. (Warraod, Castle court)
 Wilson Richard, West Smithfield, tobacconist. (Pullen, Port street)
 Yates Jonas, Clerkheaton, shopkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Appleton Thomas, Wigan, dyer, April 28
 Armetted Henry Richard, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer, April 30
 Abbott John, Ipswich, shopkeeper, June 21
 Boyd Thomas, Buckingham street, wine and brandy merchant, May 13
 Bloye Dix, and Charles Bloye, Boston, linen drapers, April 22
 Brasbridge Joseph, Fleet street, silversmith, June 7, final
 Briggs James, Higher lane, Lancaster, nankeen manufacturer, April 30
 Buddicom Robert Joseph, Liverpool, merchant, April 30
 Burnley John, Farnley, Scribbling, and Felling, miller, May 1
 Bunny William, Old Gravel lane, currier, May 3, final
 Bowle William, and William Hannah, Blackfriars road, oilmen, May 24
 Biggs Bryant, Charter-house, Hinton, shopkeeper, May 10
 Campbell Barnabas, Prince's square, insurance broker, March 29
 Chater William, Charles street, coach spring maker, May 10
 Carr James, Oxford, innholder, April 21, final
 Chatterton William, Waltham, Lincoln, May 9
 Capstick John, Angel court, tailor, May 3, final
 Chatburn Samuel, Hebeon Bridge, cotton spinners, May 7
 Dutchman John, sen. Kingston upon-Hull, sail maker, May 3
 Evans David, Southampton court, linen draper, April 22
 Etches James, Daventry, mercer and draper, April 26, final
 Feldwick James, Brightelmstone, cord wainer, April 21
 Formby John, Newburgh, blacksmith, April 28, final
 Foston Thomas, Bishopgate street, pewterer, May 10
 Flinders William, London, ironmonger, April 22, final
 Fromas John, Northenden, victualler, April 26, final
 Francis William, Canterbury, hop merchant, May 8
 Glover Charles, Albemarle street, upholsterer, May 20
 Gregory Monk, and Thomas Gregory, King's Arms yard, merchants, June 7

Geere Thomas, and Joseph Carless, Loofe, millers, May 21
 Gedge Richard Chase, Cheapside, draper, May 13, final
 Hatfull James, Butcher row, Deptford, smith, April 21, final
 Haslam Arthur, Westthroughton, shopkeeper, April 26
 Hutchin Thomas, Coleman street, merchant, May 10
 Harrison Richard, Hulton-Lane End, innkeeper, April 30
 Hands Samuel, and Robert Burton Cooper, Birmingham, and Thomas Wright, London, button makers, May 8
 Hunt Stephen, Crondall, farmer, May 10
 Johnson John, Holborn Hill, linen draper, April 22
 Johnson Joseph, Manchester, merchant, May 6
 Jenkins John, Charlton row, common brewer, May 7
 Jenkins Thomas, and Thomas Frederic Wollen, High street, linen drapers, May 13
 Jeffrys John, Clapham road, printfeller and publisher, April 26
 Jeffrys George, New Bond street, goldsmith and jeweller, April 22, final
 Keens Joseph, Basingstoke, dealer and chapman, May 10
 Kenyon James, Liverpool, merchant, May 13, final
 Keeses John, Chandos street, dealer and chapman, May 13, final
 Lane John, Thomas Frazier, and Thomas Boydon, Nicholas lane, April 16
 Lumb Solomon, Rishworth, cotton manufacturer, May 7, final
 Lee John, York, woollen draper, May 6
 Lea Henry, Moorfields, tobacconist, June 5
 Moore Hugh, Ironmonger lane, merchant, May 3
 Middlehurst John, Bolton-le-Moor, innkeeper, April 30
 Mercer John, Uxbridge, and Nicholas Mercer, Chatham place, mealmen, May 5
 Melby Thomas and George, Size lane, merchants, May 13
 Marshall Robert, Adwick-upon-Street, corn dealer, May 8, final
 Malkin William, Manchester, dealer and chapman, May 7
 Nuttall Christopher, Manchester, cotton spinner, April 4
 Osborne Charles, Wapping street, surgeon, April 26
 Park John, Aultinfriars, merchant, April 29, final
 Patterson James, Red Lion street, upholsterer, May 13
 Price Robert, Cannon street, stationer, May 10
 Peacock Josiah, and Cornelius Gill, London, merchants, April 26
 Pickup John, and James Pickup, Rossendale, woollen manufacturers, May 9, final
 Robinson George, and John Robinson, Paternoster row, booksellers, May 20
 Reason Isaac, Manbingerrec, baker, May 5
 Roe Robert, and Christopher Moore, Bristol, merchants, May 5
 Roydon Butley, township of Lindley, cloth manufacturer, May 8, final
 Redpath James, Deptford Bridge, upholsterer, May 10
 Rogers William, Diple Mill, miller and maltster, May 10
 Stevens James, James street, corn dealer, April 29
 Smith James, Sudbury Green, salesman, April 22, final
 Staymaker John, Redcross street, tallow chandler, April 22
 Simpson Thomas, and Nottingham Simpson, of Northallerton, merchants, May 10
 Smith Benjamin, jun and John Cherry, Red Lion street, watch manufacturers, June 5
 Sanders Thomas, Tooting, tallow chandler, April 26
 Smith James, Thames Ditton, soap maker, June 5
 Taylor John, Monkwearmouth, ship builder, April 21
 Taylor James, Lamb's Conduit street, apothecary, May 20
 Tunnick John, and Moses Tunnick, Macclesfield, button manufacturers, April 23, final
 Uther William John, Bowling-green lane, victualler, May 13
 Van Dyck, Peter Dubbeldemuts, Arrael John Gevers Luwen, and Wynauw Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, Minorics, merchants, April 29
 Vickers Robert, Liverpool, merchant, May 1
 Valery Isaac, Artillery place, merchant, June 21
 Wernholt John Birkett, Old swan, merchant, May 13
 Wilson Samuel, Birmingham, grocer, April 26
 Wilkinson James, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen draper, April 22
 Walker Richard, Leicester, dealer and chapman, April 22
 Webster John, and Joseph Harrison, Liverpool, merchants, May 6
 Wood Thomas, Sculcoats, dealer in spirituous liquors, May 6
 Winterburn Thomas, Whitley, shopkeeper, May 19
 Williams James, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper, May 12
 Watt Alexander, Northan Place, farmer, May 10
 Young Samuel, North Audley street, surgeon, May 6

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1806.

RUSSIA.

THE gallant and magnanimous Emperor of Russia maintains an imposing attitude, and is preparing to resist the pretensions and aggressions of France with the whole force of his empire. It is said that nearly 300,000 men are already assembled on his frontiers.

From the lists transmitted to the Holy Synod from the different Heptarchies of the Russian Empire, it appears that the number of births in the year 1804, were males 715,334, females 642,233; total 1,358,287. Marriages 311,798, deaths 789,818; of which there were, males 439,137, females 380,681. So that, in the course of that year, the number of births exceeded the mortality by 568,469 souls.

PRUSSIA.

Proclamation for excluding British Trade, &c.

"By a Treaty concluded between his Prussian Majesty and the Emperor of France and King of Italy, it has been stipulated that the ports of the German Ocean (the North Sea) and the rivers which empty themselves in it, shall be shut against British shipping and trade, in the same manner as was practised whilst Hanover was occupied by French troops. The Prussian troops therefore have orders to refuse entrance to all British ships which may attempt to enter such ports and rivers, and to order them back. Measures will also be taken to prevent English goods from being landed and transported.

"Given at Head-Quarters, Hanover,

"March 28, 1806.

(Signed) SCHULENBERG."

GERMANY.

Düsseldorf, March, 23.

"Yesterday several Corps of French Troops, as had been expected, entered this place, and at twelve o'clock to-day Prince Murat was proclaimed under the title of Joachim, Duke of Cleves and Berg. The Proclamation of the new Sovereign was regulated by the same Commissary, who on the 21st published the resignation of the preceding Prince. Baron Hompesch, who is entrusted with the powers of the Duke of Bavaria and Prince Joachim Murat, by order of the latter presided at the publication of the two Acts relating to the accession of this Prince to the Government. These Acts were read from the balcony of the Hôtel de Ville, by a Herald at Arms, surrounded by four persons carrying ensigns. The solemnity was accompanied with the sound of music, the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of the populace. The following is an abstract of the acts:—"Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitutions, Emperor of the French,

King of Italy, to all to whom these presents may come—Safety—

"Their Majesties the King of Prussia and Bavaria having respectively ceded the Duchies of Cleves and Berg, with all their rights, titles, and prerogatives, to be disposed of to a Prince of our election; We have transferred, and do transfer the said Duchies, rights, titles, and privileges to Prince Joachim, our beloved brother-in-law, to be possessed in the fullest plenitude and extent by him as Duke of Cleves and Berg, and hereditarily transmitted to his natural and legitimate male issue in the order of primogeniture, and to the total exclusion of females and their descendants. Should Providence decree the extinction of the male descent from the said Prince Joachim, be it understood that the aforesaid Duchies of Cleves and Berg, with all their rights, titles, and prerogatives, shall descend to our natural and legitimate issue, and in default thereof, to that of our brother Prince Joseph—and, in default of the last, to that of our brother Prince Louis—providing especially, that, upon no condition shall the said Duchies of Cleves and Berg be reverted to our Imperial Crown. In the choice of our brother-in-law, Prince Joachim, we have been principally determined by the perfect knowledge that we have of his eminent qualities, and an assurance of the advantages which must result to the inhabitants of the said Duchies. We entertain an implicit confidence, that, by their fidelity and obedience, they will continue to merit the reputation they have acquired under their former Princes, and will prove themselves worthy the protection of their new Sovereign, together with our Imperial attention and patronage.

16th March, 1806.

NAPOLEON."

SWITZERLAND.

The following Proclamation was issued here (Neufchatel) on the evening of the 17th of March, by Marshal Berthier:

"In the name of his Majesty the Emperor and King my Sovereign, I come to take possession of the principality of Neufchatel, which the King of Prussia has ceded to him. The French troops under my command shall observe a strict discipline, and must therefore be received by the inhabitants with due consideration."

This city and territory has been assigned to the French Marshal Berthier, as the reward of his services to Napoleon.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan French Gazette contained the following article on the 11th of March.

"Notwithstanding the imprisonment and banishment of several disturbers of the public peace, and in spite of the gracious admonition

tion of his Imperial Highness Prince Joseph, yet as some foolish preparations for hostilities still continue to be made, his Imperial Highness has given authority to Marshal Massena to constitute a Military Commission wherever the Marshal shall think proper to erect it." The Edict published on the subject of the above disturbances particularly enjoins:

That all individuals who shall be arrested in the public streets with arms in their hands, thieves or assassins, spies, and all persons who are convicted of undertaking any thing against the public peace, or the security of the army, with the intention of benefiting, or corresponding with the enemy, shall be judged by these military commissions. There shall be as many commissions as there are divisions of the army. No appeal shall be suffered to any other tribunal against the decisions of these commissions, which shall be put in execution within 24 hours. One of such military commissions shall be established in the City of Naples.

And further, in order to stop the career of the disturbers of the public peace, a commission of police, attended by an active column of 1400 men, set out on the 8th instant, and began to disarm and dismantle Portici, Resina, and Ponticello.

As Gaeta is the chief supporter of the rebellion, every thing is provided for a formal siege of that place.

Naples, March 9, 1806.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF LAGO NERO.

"Upon the 16th instant, at two o'clock, P.M. the advanced guard of the 3d division of the army, commanded by General Regnier, arrived on the Banks of the Silo. The enemy had burnt the bridges, and endeavoured to oppose the passage of the River, with a numerous body of infantry, a 12-pounder, and a howitzer. So quick and so well conducted was the attack, that the enemy could not avail themselves of their advantageous situation. The light troops threw themselves upon the enemy's guns and forced their defenders to take to flight; and thus the enemy left their whole artillery and ammunition waggons in the lurch. Our troops pursued the flying enemy for two miles, as far as Lago Nero, where the enemy had made arrangements for evincing a brave and resolute opposition. But our troops, without making the least halt, entered the place, in the face of a terrible fire of cannon and small arms. Here a great number of prisoners were made; among whom are one Colonel, one Major, and several Officers of high rank; two stands of colours, three cannons, several horses, and a very great equipage belonging to the General-Commandant and the other Generals, who took to flight; and also the military chests of several regiments are all in our possession. The enemy also lost their magazines, containing biscuit, brandy, and other provisions."

Prince Joseph has collected a great part of the most disaffected persons, and sent them to different fortresses. The majority of the nation are in general well disposed, and the people every where testify their hope and joy; but Robespierre and Marat never excited any terror equal to that inspired by the Queen. They dread her vengeance, certain that if ever she re-enters Naples, there is not a step they have taken, nor a visit they have made, that will not lead them to death.

The Neapolitans may console themselves; their Queen shall never resume the government; the former scenes shall never be renewed; those horrible times, when the tender Cimarosa, and the best citizens, were massacred, shall return no more. The dynasty of Naples has ceased to reign over that city, and its fine kingdom.

FRANCE.

On the 31st. of March the Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire attended the Senate, where being received with the usual ceremony, his Serene Highness ordered the Secretary of the Senate to read the decree by which he was authorised to preside at the sitting. His Serene Highness then pronounced the following Speech:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"At the moment when France, uniting in intention with you, secures its happiness and its glory, in swearing to obey our august Sovereign, your wisdom has foreseen the necessity of co-operating in every part of the system of hereditary government, and to establish it by institutions analogous to its nature.

"Your wishes are in part fulfilled; and will be still more so, by the different acts that his Majesty the Emperor and King has prescribed to me for your sanction. Hence you will gratefully receive these new testimonies of his confidence in the Senate, and his love for his people; and, conformably to his Majesty's intentions, you will hasten to inscribe them upon your registers.

"The first of these Acts is a Statute containing the dispositions resulting from the 14th article of the Act of the Constitutions of Floreal 23th, of the year 12.

"This Statute regulates every thing concerning the civil constitutions of the Imperial House, in prescribing the duties of the Princes and Princesses who compose it, towards the Emperor.

"The fundamental principles of this important family-law announce how much his Majesty has it at heart, that the dynasty of which he is the founder should perpetuate the happiness of France, and fulfil the sublime hopes of which it is the object.

"It is particularly for the interest of nations, that Princes be educated in a manner superior to other men. The honours which they receive from their infancy are calculated to give more authority to the exam-
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ples of submission and virtue, which is the principal debt they owe to their country.

"The accomplishment of their high destinies also requires, that they should be placed, almost from their birth, under the inspection of the Father of the Empire; in order that his vigilance may direct their inclination for the interests of the State, and the most severe morality should purify and ennoble all their affections.

"The second Act is a Decree which unites the Venetian provinces to the kingdom of Italy. Thus, this part of his Majesty's States will receive, in consequence of this disposition, that new degree of importance and lustre, which the glory of its founder had reason to hope.

"By the third Decree his Majesty confers the Throne of Naples upon his Highness Prince Joseph, and his legitimate heirs male.

"He reserves to this Prince the rights assured to him by the Constitutions of the Empire, in providing always, that the Crown of France and that of Naples shall never be united upon the same head.

"This glorious recompence of the services of Prince Joseph, and his constant and pious affection for the head of his family, will be for you, Gentlemen, the subject of a lively satisfaction. And how much more active will not this sentiment become, in consequence of the elevation of a Prince, the object of your love and veneration, when you are informed, that this elevation will not put an end to our connections with him; and when you know, that the new King of Naples is to preserve with his Crown the title of Grand Elector.

"Relative to the third and fourth Decrees—one contains the cession of the Duchies of Cleves and Berg, in their full sovereignty, to his Highness Prince Murat; the other confers the Principality of Guastalla on her Royal Highness Princess Paulina, and her spouse, the Prince Borghese. The military glory of Prince Murat, the splendour and importance of his successes, his public and private virtues, will interest every Frenchman in the just reward that he has obtained, and render his authority dear to his new subjects. The safeguard of an important part of the frontiers of his Majesty's empire will be entrusted to prince Murat. Can his Majesty place it in worthier hands?

"You had appreciated the merit of Prince Borghese, even before your Decree had naturalized him among us. His conduct in the last campaign has given him new claims to your esteem and the public confidence.

"The fifth Decree transfers, in its complete sovereignty, the Principality of Neuchâtel to Marshal Berthier. This affecting proof of the Emperor's good will for an old companion in arms, and for a co-operator as intrepid as intelligent, cannot fail to excite

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the sensibility of every good heart, as it will be a motive of joy in every well-informed mind.

"The sixth Decree effects the re-union of the countries of Massa, Carrara, and Garfagnana, to the Principality of Lucca.

"In fine, Gentlemen, the seventh Decree establishes three great titles in the States of Parma and Placentia, the splendor of which will be maintained by considerable revenues, to be appropriated to that purpose, in those countries, consistent with his Majesty's orders.

"By the effect of similar reservations in the decrees relative to the States of Venice, the Kingdom of Naples, and the Principality of Lucca, his Majesty has created recompences worthy of them, for several of his subjects who have rendered him signal services in the war, or who have contributed in eminent offices, in any distinguished manner, to the good of the State.

"It is the emperor's wish, that these titles should become the property of those who receive them, and that they shall enjoy the right of transmitting them in the male line to the eldest of their legitimate descendants, as a monument of imperial munificence, and the just motives that excited these rewards. This grand conception, Gentlemen, and the secondary measures that accompany it, shall make known to Europe the estimation that his Majesty attaches to the exploits of the brave men who have seconded his labours, and to the fidelity of those whom he has employed in the direction of affairs of importance.

"This disposition offers, at the same time political advantages that will not escape your foresight. The habitual splendour which surrounds men eminent in dignity, gives them with the people an authority of counsel and example, which the Monarch can advantageously apply to increase the authority of the public functions. On the other hand, the same men are the natural intercessors for the people at the throne; it is therefore consistent with the good of the State, that by the stability and splendor of their situation, they shall be raised above every vulgar consideration."

NORTH AMERICA.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 5th day of February, 1806, General Smith reported from the Committee to whom was referred, on the 15th of January last, that part of the President's Message which relates to the spoliations of our commerce on the high seas, and describes the principles assumed by the British Courts of Admiralty, as the ground for the condemnation of American vessels, and recommended the following resolutions, which were, with some qualifications, adopted.

1. "That the capture and condemnation, under

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under the orders of the British Government, and adjudication of their Courts of Admiralty, of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in the time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the citizens of these United States, a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national independence.

2. "That the President of the United States be requested to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of their citizens captured and condemned, on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations; and to enter into such arrangements with the British Government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen,) as may be consistent with the honour and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens, by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled.

3. "That it is expedient to prohibit, by law, the importation into the United States of any of the following goods, wares, or merchandize, being the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the dependencies thereof, that is to say—woollens, linens, hats, nails, looking-glasses, rum, hardwares, slate, salt, coal, boots, shoes, ribbons, silks, and plated glass wares. The said prohibition to commence from the day of unless previously thereto equitable arrangements shall be made between the two governments, on the differences subsisting between them; and to continue until such arrangements shall be agreed upon and settled."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The budget was brought forward on Friday, March 28, by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Henry Petty. The amount of the Ways and Means and Supply, or Receipt and Expenditure, is nearly the same as it was last year.

Last year the supply amounted to 43,690,419
And the ways and means to . . . 43,992,115
This year the supply is 43,618,472
And the ways and means . . . 43,630,000

The supply and ways and means for Ireland are not included in the above statement.

The manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer prepared to meet this expenditure of 43,618,472l. was stated to be the following:—

Malt and personal estate duties . . . £.2,750,000
Grants from proceeds of ships
captured prior to the war 1,000,000
Lottery 380,000
Surplus of consolidated fund to
April 1807 3,500,000
War taxes, now 14½ millions,
to be increased to 19½ millions 18,000,000
A loan 18,000,000

£.43,630,000

The new taxes are to be—

A duty upon appraisements, to the amount of half the present tax upon auctions.—An additional 15 per cent. or 3s. per cwt. on sugar.—An equalization of the duties upon teas.—A tax of 40s. a ton upon pig iron.—An addition upon tobacco.—And the making permanent the existing duties upon wine.

Besides these, the Minister proposed an augmentation of the odious and deservedly unpopular property tax, to the amount of TEN PER CENT!

The 10l. per cent. is to be paid in the first instance; and the deductions are to be recoverable from commissioners to be appointed for the purpose of allowing exemptions! Lord Henry Petty, in opening the budget, expatiated largely on the benefits arising from the sinking fund, which, while it provided for the reduction and ultimate discharge of our burthens, strengthened our credit and resources, and enabled us to meet, with confidence, whatever difficulties we might have to encounter.

Mr. Wyndham, the war secretary, has brought in a bill for enlisting the regular army for a term of years in future, instead of for life as heretofore has been the practice. This plan has met with universal approbation, and cannot fail to be attended with the success of filling up the ranks of the regular army without loss of time or difficulty.

He proposes also that the Volunteers shall maintain themselves at their own expence; and that part of the whole population, between sixteen and forty, which cannot afford the expence, shall be drilled a certain number of days in every year.

This plan, as it applies to every class, has occupied a large share of the public attention during the month; and it is thought to be liable to objections of weight.

The Gazette of Saturday the 29th of March contains a letter from Captain Hall, of the Malabar, off Port Azaracleroes, Island of Cuba, Jan. 2, 1806, stating that that ship and the Wolfe sloop lately captured

captured *Le Regulateur* and *Le Napoleon*, two of the largest French schooner privateers, out of St. Jago, protected by a double reef of rocks. *Le Regulateur* was armed with a brass 18-pounder, four 6-pounders, and manned with 80 men. *Le Napoleon* was armed with one long 9-pounder, two 12-pounder carronades, two 4-pounders, and manned with sixty-six men. The action continued, without intermission, an hour and three quarters, when the survivors of the crews abandoned them, and landed in the woods, four only being made prisoners, one of whom is mortally wounded.

His Majesty's ship Franchise, at anchor, off Campeachy, Jan. 7, 1806.

SIR—Having received information from a neutral, that several Spanish vessels had very lately arrived in the Bay of Campeachy, I last evening anchored the *Franchise* abreast the town of Campeachy, and dispatched the senior officer, Lieut. John Fleming, accompanied by Lieut. P. J. Douglas, the third, Lieut. Mends of the Marines, and Messrs. Daly, Lamb, Chalmers, and Hamilton, midshipmen, in three boats, with orders to scour the Bay, and bring off such of the enemy's vessels as they might fall in with. An alarm was given from one end of the Bay to the other, and instantly communicated to the Castle on shore, and two of his Catholic Majesty's brigs, one of 20 guns and 180 men, the other of 12 guns and 90 men, accompanied by an armed schooner of eight, and supported by seven gun-boats of two guns each, slipped their cables, commenced a severe and heavy cannonading on the three boats, which must soon have annihilated them, had not Lieut. Fleming boldly dashed on, and instantly laid the nearest brig on-board. He was so quickly supported by Lieut. Douglas, in the barge, and Mr. Lamb, in the pinnace, that they carried her in ten minutes, notwithstanding the powerful resistance they met with. The whole of this little flotilla pursued them for some distance, keeping up a constant firing of guns and musketry, which was so smartly returned both by the brig and boats, that they soon retired to their former position, leaving Lieut. Fleming in quiet possession of his prize, which proved to be the Spanish brig *Raposa*, pierced for sixteen, but had only twelve guns mounted, exclusive of cohorns, swivels, and numerous small arms, with a complement of ninety men, but only seventy-five actually on board. This service was performed without the loss of a single man, and only seven slightly wounded. But the enemy had an officer and four men killed, many jumped overboard and were drowned, and the commanding officer and twenty-five wounded, many of whom mortally. I have sent the whole of them on shore with a flag

of truce, where the brave but unfortunate wounded can be better taken care of.

C. DASHWOOD.

Colpoys Hired Brig, Plymouth, March 30, 1806.

My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that cruising in his Majesty's Brig *Colpoys*, under my command, agreeable to the orders of Admiral Cornwallis, on the 21st of this month, we chased three Spanish luggers into the port of Avillas; and as we had a fine commanding breeze, I determined to follow them in, notwithstanding the fire of a six gun battery, under which they ran but which I considered the *Colpoys* as competent to silence. For this purpose we prepared for anchoring with springs; and, on arriving within the range of the enemy's guns, and before our carronades could be worked with effect, the wind died away. To draw the fire from the brig, and in order to lose no time in effecting my object, the two boats were immediately manned with volunteers, and after pushing through a heavy fire of grape from the battery, and the musketry of a party of Soldiers which had been sent on board the vessels to defend them, I succeeded with six men in the headmost boat, in boarding and carrying them, the enemy jumping over one side as we entered on the other; thirteen of them fell into our hands; the second boat, which pulled heavy, came up afterwards, and we succeeded in bringing them off. Notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy's battery of twenty-four pounders, two men only received any hurt.

(Signed) THOMAS USHER.

Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, &c.

Names of the captured Vessels.

El Santa Buena Ventura, of two guns, laden with flax and steel; *San Antonio*, of two guns, laden with flax and steel; the *San Real*, in ballast, and sent away with eleven prisoners.

His Majesty's ship Pallas, off Chasseron, April 8.

SIR—Having received information, which proved correct, of the situation of the corvettes in the River of Bourdeaux; a little after dark in the evening of the 5th, the *Pallas* was anchored close to the Shoal of Cordovan; and it gives me satisfaction to relate, that, about three o'clock, the national corvette *La Tapageuse*, of 14 long 12-pounders and 95 men, which had the guard, was boarded, carried, and cut out, about 20 miles above the shoals, within two heavy batteries, in spite of all resistance, by the First Lieutenant, Mr. Haswell; Mr. Sutherland, the Master; Messrs. Perkins, Crawford, and Thomson; together with the Quarter-Masters, and such of the seamen, the Sergeant, and Marines, as were fortunate enough to find place in the boats. The tide of flood ran strong at day light; *La Tapageuse* made sail; a general alarm was given;

given; a sloop of war followed, and an action continued, often within hail, till, by the same bravery by which the *Tapageuse* was carried, the sloop of war which had been before saved by the rapidity of the current alone, after about an hour's firing, was compelled to sheer off, having suffered as much in the hull as the *Tapageuse* in the rigging. The conduct of the officers and men will be justly appreciated. With confidence I shall now beg leave to recommend them to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

It is necessary to add, that the same morning, when at anchor, waiting for the boats, (which, by the bye, did not return till this morning), three ships were observed bearing down towards the *Pallas*, making many signals: they were soon perceived to be enemies. In a few minutes the anchor was weighed, and with the remainder of the officers and crew, we chased, drove on shore, and wrecked, one national 24 gun ship, one of 22 guns, and *La Malicieuse*, a beautiful corvette, of 18 guns; their masts went by the board, and they were involved in a sheet of spray.

All in this ship shewed good zeal for his Majesty's service. The Warrant Officers, and Mr. Tatnal, Midshipman, supplied the place of those commissioned. The absence of Lieutenant Mappleton is to be regretted; he would have gloried in the expedition with the boats. The assistance rendered by Mr. Drummond of the Royal Marines, was such as might have been expected. Subjoined is a list of the wounded, together with the vessels captured and destroyed since the 26th ult. I am, &c. COCHRANE.

Admiral Thornbrough, &c. &c.

Wounded—Michael Molloy, both arms off; Hen. Crookman, in the arm; John M'Donald in the back.

Vessels taken or destroyed.—*Le Dessaix*, chasse maree, taken; *D'Isle Daix*, ditto taken; *La Pomone*, brig, taken; a large brig, burnt; a chasse maree wrecked.

National Ships.—*La Tapageuse*, 14 guns, 95 men, taken; *La Malicieuse*, 18 guns, wrecked; Imperial ship, 24 guns, wrecked; Imperial ship, 22 guns, wrecked.

Downing-street, April 7, 1806.

A dispatch from Major-General Sir David Baird, commanding his Majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 20th of January last, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, has been received at the office of Mr. Secretary Windham, of which the following is an extract:

"I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 13th inst. relative to the situation of affairs in this colony; and I now proceed to submit to your Lordship my subsequent operations against the Batavian forces, commanded by Lieutenant-General Jansens, and which have terminated in his surrender and in the subjection of the whole colony.

"According to my orders, Brigadier-General

Beresford advanced with a detachment of the army, on the 13th inst. to occupy the village of Stellenbosch, and secure the strong pass of Roode Sand, with a view to exclude the Batavian forces from that productive portion of the district, and to preserve to ourselves an undisturbed intercourse with the farmers below the Kloof. Lieutenant-General Jansens made no effort to dispute these objects, but contented himself with moving his forces to the summit of Hottentot Holland's Kloof, and there took post, waiting, apparently, to receive some overtures of pacification. Brigadier-General Beresford availed himself of this aspect of affairs to transmit to Lieutenant-General Jansens a letter from me, and took that occasion of announcing that he was vested with powers to come to an accommodation with the Lieutenant-General."

Downing-street, April 8, 1806.

The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of neutral powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the rivers Ems, Weser, Elbe, and Trave; and that, from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective Treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

On the 21st Mr. Fox brought the following Message from the King to the House of Commons:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he has found himself under the necessity of withdrawing his Minister from the Court of Berlin, and of adopting provisionally measures of just retaliation against the commerce and navigation of Prussia. His Majesty deeply regrets this extension and aggravation of calamities, already so severely felt by the nations of the Continent, whose independence and prosperity he has never ceased to consider as intimately connected with those of his own people. But measures of direct hostility, deliberately adapted against him, have left him no alternative.

"In a moment of confidential intercourse, without even the pretence of any cause of complaint, forcible possession has been taken by Prussia of his Majesty's Electoral Dominions. Deeply as this event affected the interests of this kingdom, his Majesty chose nevertheless to forbear, on this painful occasion, all recourse to the tried and affectionate attachment of his British subjects. He remonstrated, by amicable negotiation, against the injury he had sustained, and rested his claim

claim for reparation on the moderation of his conduct, on the justice of his representations, and on the common interest which Prussia herself must ultimately feel to resist a system destructive of the security of all legitimate possession: but when, instead of receiving assurances conformable to this just expectation, his Majesty was informed, that the determination had been taken, of excluding by force the vessels and the commodities of this kingdom from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible controul of Prussia, his Majesty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the first duty which he owes to his people. The dignity of his crown, and the interests of his subjects, equally forbid his acquiescing in this open and unprovoked aggression; he has no doubt of the full support of his Parliament in vindicating the honour of the British flag, and the freedom of the British navigation; and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment, when a more dignified and enlightened policy on the part of Prussia, shall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendship with a power with whom his Majesty has no other cause of difference, than that now created by these hostile acts."

The total number of men raised in Great Britain and Ireland for unlimited service, from the 1st of January, 1801, to the 28th of February 1806, were—

1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806
17,413	7,403	11,253	9,430	11,677	1,706

The Casualties in the British Army, abroad and at home, from the year 1801, inclusive, to the latest periods in the year 1805, for which returns have been received, were—

	Deaths.	Discharges.	Desertions.	Total.
1801	8,175	9,229	3,196	20,600
1802	4,417	27,131	3,313	34,932
1803	2,940	10,321	4,296	17,557
1804	7,239	4,782	5,427	17,448
1805	4,814	3,668	6,752	15,234

The total number of ships now in commission is 720; of which 126 are of the line; 14 from 50 to 44 guns; 157 frigates; 178 sloops, &c.; 235 gun-brigs, &c.

IRELAND.

The Irish Catholics continue to agitate the question of Catholic Emancipation.

A meeting of Catholic Gentlemen was held in Dublin on the 3d inst. when a series of Resolutions were agreed to, of which the following constitute a part:

"That as the Parochial Meetings in Dublin have, within these few days, appointed Agents for the purpose of preparing an Address to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, on the part of the Catholics of the City of Dublin, *exclusively*, and of further superintending, on their part only, the concerns of the Catholic Body, we conceive it to be of much importance to that Body, that its Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry; its landed interest; its learned professions; its merchants, traders, and other inhabitants resident in the country parts of Ireland, should be likewise provided with a medium near the seat of Government, through which equally to express their sentiments, feelings, and wishes, and by means of which to promote their respective interests.

"The expediency of such a measure at this present time is obvious. We do indulge in a well-founded hope, that the laws which still affect us, will, through the wise and benignant suggestion of our Gracious Sovereign, be taken into early contemplation by those virtuous and illustrious men, whom he has been lately pleased to call to his Councils.— Experience has, moreover, proved to us, that the superintendence of our interests cannot, with a view to their final success, and with a due consideration of the good order, welfare, and prosperity of the empire at large, be, with safety, entrusted to any others among us, than those who shall include within them the most attainable weight, talent, and property of the Catholics of Ireland.

"Influenced by these considerations, we have formed ourselves into an Association, in which we hope shall be comprized the full respectability of the Catholic Body. Its object shall be earnestly, but temperately, to embrace every favourable occasion that may offer, to accomplish the removal of those legal restrictions under which we still labour—a measure of policy to which we fondly look, not only to produce the amelioration of our own particular condition, but as the most direct means of concentrating the resources, perfecting the strength, and wielding against the enemies of the British Empire, its unrestrained and undivided energies."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.
From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.*

L UES.....	3
Ophthalmia	5
Dyspepsia	14
Neurosis	16
Typhus	3
Tussis convulsiva	5
Phthisis	11
Dyspnoea	2
Amenorrhœa	9
Menorrhagia	7
Ascites	6
Rheumatismus	16
Asthenia	18
Colica pictonum	1
Morbi Cutanei	19
Morbi infantiles	12

Several courses of mercury, which the Reporter has recently felt the necessity of prescribing, have, in each instance, produced the desired effect, so far as the cure of the actual disease was concerned.

But in one case it has induced an extreme and alarming debility, which, however, it is to be hoped may in time be relieved by an appropriate administration of regimen, atmosphere, and medicine.

It may be proper in connection with this subject to mention, what perhaps is not in general sufficiently attended to, that during the use of a remedy which is so remarkably calculated to accelerate the circulation, wine or any other stimulus ought to be carefully avoided.

It is an erroneous and mischievous notion that spirituous or any fermented liquors are calculated, in a convalescent from illness, to restore the strength and vigour of his constitution; and even the most innocent and useful of the medicinal tonics, ought to be relinquished as soon as the natural appetite returns for nourishing and wholesome food.

Dyspepsia, or an inefficient digestion, has frequently occurred of late under the observation of the Reporter. This complaint is often mistaken for what is called the *bile*, and, on that account there is suspected to be an organic affection of the liver, when, in fact, all the symptoms are to be attributed to an enfeebled or otherwise diseased condition of the stomach. Of course, under such circumstances, corroborants are much more likely to relieve and restore, than mercurials, and the noxious variety of evacuating remedies.

With dyspepsia are nearly connected, and, indeed, are almost invariably complicated, what are called *nervous* affections.

In consequence, not improbably of the remarks which the Reporter has so frequently been induced to make upon this latter department of disease, his sphere of observation upon this subject has every month been more widely extended.

With the exception of *consumptive*, none, perhaps, more than nervous, ailments are calculated to excite interest, or to demand accurate and assiduous attention. The former, in this island at least, arise for the most part from the vicissitudes of the weather; the latter, from the other vicissitudes of life.

Patients of both these classes cannot fail in general to awaken a peculiar concern in consequence of a predisposition to their diseases being, in most instances, combined with a more than ordinary degree of constitutional sensibility.

Nothing can betray a want of feeling so much as the regarding with ridicule or apathy the feelings of a melancholic, whose disorder, whether it arise from physical and interior, or from ostensible and external causes, is equally deserving of a respectful and delicate compassion.

The Reporter is so eminently impressed with the conviction that of the myriads who are mad, there are few comparatively who have not been *made* so by a precipitate and premature severity and brutality of treatment.

It may be a matter of some consolation to suggest that nervous diseases, when unconnected with organic injury, are in general by seasonable and judicious management capable of eradication or relief.

But, unfortunately the proper treatment is too often deferred, until no treatment at all can have any salutary efficacy.

No business or profession exposes so strikingly, as that of medicine, the danger and too frequently inevitable fatality of delay.

By the science of medicine is not to be understood merely the knowledge or the judicious application of drugs, but likewise a microscopical observation and intimate and *confidential* acquaintance with the most minute fibres of the heart, and

all the various and complicated faculties of the human understanding.

Such observations are more particularly apt to occur to one whose station of professional experience is established in the midst of an intellectual, commercial and voluptuous metropolis, whose inhabitants are in a state of more exalted excitement and irritative perturbation than can be occasioned by the comparatively monotonous circumstances of rural or provincial existence.

Over a still and waveless lake a boat may move along steadily and securely, with scarcely any degree of skill or caution in the pilot that conducts it; whereas on the agitated and uncertain ocean, it often requires an extraordinary degree of dexte-

rity and naval science to secure the integrity of the vessel, and the proper and regular direction of its destined course. "Thus the practice of medicine is reduced to a few simple rules in the country, and in hospitals; but it is obliged to multiply, to vary, and to combine its resources, when applied to men of business, to men of letters, and to artists, and to all persons whose lives are not devoted to mere manual labour."*

J. REID.
Grenville street, Brunswick-square,
April 26, 1806.

* Coup d'Œil sur les Révolutions et sur la Réforme de la Médecine. P. J. G. Cabaries. *Paris.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

THE Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Miss Angelica Rush, second daughter of Sir Wm. R. of Pall Mall.

Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Powell, of Clifford, Herefordshire, to Mrs. Dew, of Whitney Court, in the same county.

Captain Thomas Prouse, of the royal navy, to Miss Mudge, of Devonshire.

At Chitwick, Henry Hobhouse, esq. of Hadspen House, Somersetshire, to Miss Harriet Turton, sixth daughter of John T. esq. of Turnham Green.

Samuel Beach, esq. of Wadden, Gloucestershire, to Miss Amelia Baillie, second daughter of the late James B. esq. of Ealing Grove, M. P. for Hortham.

Mr. John Thresher, of the Strand, to Miss Rothwell, only daughter of the late Thomas R. esq. of Coldrey, Hants.

Ralph Bernal, esq. of Fitzroy-square, to Miss Ann Elizabeth White, only daughter of Richard Samuel W. esq. of New Ormond-street, Queen-square.

Major Gore Ouseley, of Baker-street, to Miss Whitelocke, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-general W.

Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, bart. of Haverden Castle, Flintshire, to the Hon. Miss Mary Neville, second daughter of Lord Braybrooke.

At Chelsea, Archibald Hepburn Mitchellson, esq. of Middleton House, near Edinburgh, to Miss Gamage, eldest daughter of the late Captain William Dick G. of the East India Company's service.

Captain Digby, of the royal navy, to Viscountess Andover, daughter of Thomas W. Coke, esq. M. P. for the county of Norfolk.

John Symphon Jessopp, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Eliza B. Goodrich, daughter of the late Bridger G. esq. of Bermuda.

The Chevalier du Brieux, second son of the late Count du B., of Bretagne, to Miss Charlotte Driffeld, of Great Smith-street, Westminster.

DIED.

At his house in West-square, Robert Barker, esq. 66, proprietor of the Panorama, Leicester-square. To his invention of the Panorama the world is indebted for a new and rational species of refined amusement, which, in the happiest manner, blends pleasure with instruction. His character was truly just and honourable. Possessing gentle and unassuming manners, he passed through life, the friend of all who knew him; and after a long and painful illness, which he bore with patient fortitude, died universally esteemed and lamented.—*A further account will be given in our next Number.*

At his lodgings in Holborn, Mr. William Walters, 45. Mr. W. was the son of a very respectable farmer, in Hampshire, and was designed by his father to have succeeded him in the farm; but having at a very early age accidentally met with a work on moral philosophy, his imagination was fired with the depth of reasoning and subtilty of research which the subject appeared to call forth; and henceforth he devoted himself entirely to metaphysical pursuits. With the most indefatigable ardour he forthwith set to work to study Greek (with Latin he was already acquainted), and in a time incredibly short to those who are unacquainted with the efficiency of enthusiasm in giving facility to the surmounting

surmounting of obstacles, he became master of a sufficient stock of that language to enable him to appreciate Lord Coke's maxim, that "*satius est petere fontes quam sectari rivulos.*" He successively impregnated himself with all the metaphysical disquisitions that have emanated from the fertile brain of man to puzzle and perplex his fellow creatures; not even forgetting Kantianism, as elucidated by Fichte, whose book he studied with matchless perseverance to endeavour to find in it some position that was at the same time intelligible, useful, and true: but he was quite unsuccessful. Though he was a man of very sound understanding, and had much rightness in his way of thinking, yet he never could be persuaded that on such a subject the only way of coming at correct notions was by an appeal to his own unsophisticated experience, and that every theory that was bottomed on any other foundation was purely illusory, and calculated only to distract and lead the mind into error. His mind was however captivated and ensnared by the false notions he had imbibed from reading; and he would perhaps have been disappointed to find that vulgar experience must be the basis of all true ideas on the subject, and that every thing that had hitherto been written relative to it turned purely upon the meaning of words. Mr. W. was a most perfectly worthy and amiable man, of great good nature and amenity of manners; and his loss has been a source of the severest, and will be of the most lasting, affliction, to his friends.

At her house in Golden-square, *Mrs. Sophia Thomafine Blathwayt*, only surviving sister of the late General B.

In George-street, Portman-square, *Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon*, 80.

At Brompton, *Sir John Dillon*, 72.

In Portland-place, *Mrs. Jodrell*, of Sall, in the county of Norfolk, wife of Richard Paul J. esq. and niece of Sir John Lambe, Bart. of Great Melton, in the said county. Her death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, *Miss Thomafine Wedderburn*, youngest daughter of John W. esq.

In Fitzroy-square, *Mrs. Franks*, relict of William F. esq. of Percy-street.

In Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mrs. M'Morris*, wife of Samuel M. esq. 27.

In Stamford-street, Blackfriars, *Mrs. Renzie*, wife of John R. esq.

In Brunwick-square, *Mrs. Rees*, wife of the Rev. Abraham R. LL.D.

At Carleton House, *Mr. Macartney*, footman to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At her house on Clapham Common, *Mrs. Davenport*, widow of John D. esq. 68.

In Leadenhall-street, *Mr. Joseph Swift*, father of the Leatherfellers' Company, 89.

In Upper Harley-street, *Mrs. Dickinson*,

wife of William D. esq. M.P. for Somersetshire.

Dr. Turton, many years one of his Majesty's physicians, 70.

In Thayer-street, Manchester-square, *Mrs. Scully*, wife of Denys S. esq. and daughter of Ferdinand Huddleston, esq. of Sawston-hall, Cambridgeshire.

In Portman-square, *Lady Fitzgerald*.

In Sloane-street, *Henry Thorpe*, esq. captain in the fourth West India regiment, and assistant adjutant-general, 26.

At Wandsworth, *Frederic Hahn*, esq. one of the directors of the Phoenix Fire-office.

In Meard's-court, Soho, *Henry Francis Count Bulkeley*, formerly Colonel Proprietare of the Irish regiment of Bulkeley in the service of the King of France, 64.

At Paddington, *William Garthshore*, esq. M.P. for Weymouth, and late one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. His death was occasioned by a dropy in the brain, which contained upwards of half a pound of water.—Further particulars will be given in our next.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Pallant*, widow of Mr. P. formerly an attorney of Ipswich, 99.

At his house, in White Lion-street, Spital-square, *Alexander Goudge*, esq. one of the city paviours, 58. He served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. James Hedderly, paviour to the Hon. the East India and New River Companies, who, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, took him into partnership without a premium. In 1774, Mr. Hedderly retiring from business, to reside on his estate at Applethaw, resigned it entirely to Mr. Goudge, who, together with his industry and unremitted attention to business, realized a considerable fortune. No man more adorned the sphere of life in which he was placed than he. It was his supreme happiness to distribute a large part of his income to the poor and friendless.

At his house, in Wild-street, near Claremarket, *Mr. Bernard Caplen*, bookseller and tobacconist, 63. He was known to the world many years ago as a confidential servant of the historian Edward Gibbon; who, at his death, bequeathed him an handsome annuity. His conversation was entertaining, as he had been for many years the follower of that gentleman in the different parts of Europe; and his friends and acquaintance regret him.

Suddenly, at his house in Coventry street, *Mr. Beale*, for many years a respectable inhabitant. His death is supposed to have been caused by a too quick flow of blood, which prevented respiration from mental exertion. It is remarkable his son, who had been partner for some time with Mr. B., a young gentleman of very amiable manners, expired as suddenly about four months since, leaving a wife, with an infant (also deceased lately) to lament his loss. Mrs. Beale has therefore the singular misfortune to have lost her

her grand-child, son, and husband, within the space of four months; and two of them suddenly.

At his house in Piccadilly, *John Edward Maddocks, esq.* He had for some time been subject to very severe attacks of the gout, inasmuch that the disease affected the brain, and at times totally deprived him of his senses. His brother, who is M.P. for Bolton, paid him a morning visit, when Mr. M. talked very incoherently. A lady was in company with the brothers in the drawing-room; and, while in conversation, the deceased begged to withdraw a few minutes, and went down stairs. His brother heard him open the parlour door; and after an interval of about two minutes, he followed, and knocked at it. No answer being returned, he forced it open, and beheld the deceased weltering in blood, with his head reclining on a couch, and his windpipe nearly divided with a case-knife. Surgeon Keate was instantly sent for, who sewed up the wound, and remained with the unfortunate gentleman six hours, when he expired. At the coroner's inquest several gentlemen proved that the deceased was subject to fits of delirium. — Verdict, *Delirious from disease of the body.* The deceased was formerly a member of parliament, and a gentleman of the most distinguished qualities of the head and heart. His first marriage was with the sister of the present Lord Ancram, by whom he has three daughters now living. After her death, he married the Hon. Miss Craven, sister to the present Lord Craven, by whom he had two daughters and one son.

On the 31st of March, at his house in Curzon-street, May-fair, the *Earl of Macartney*. He was born in the year 1737, was educated as a fellow commoner in Trinity College, Dublin, and at that university, he proceeded master of arts, in the year 1759. When he had finished his education, a young king was upon the throne, at whose court it was natural that a young man of ancient family, and with a mind conscious of high talents, should aspire to be favourably introduced. He had that manly elegance of personal form and manners which is ever useful to procure, at a court, the notice without which genius might remain unknown, and by consequence be incapable to make its way to trust and honour. At court, therefore, it was soon perceived that he had abilities which would be unwise and unjust to deny to the public service. The importance of the relations commercial and political, between Great Britain and the empire of Russia, the necessity there was to counteract the influence of France at the Russian court, and the late commencement of a female reign, of which the character and policy were to be particularly studied, made the embassy from this country to Russia to be, just at that time, one of those diplomatic situations in which penetration, vigilance, discretion, and agreeable address

were the most indispensibly requisites. The fit qualifications were thought by some of the most discerning judges of character, such as Lord Holland, to be united in Mr. Macartney. On the 22d of August 1764, he was, therefore, appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Russia. The chief ostensible diplomatic business of his mission was, to negotiate a commercial treaty for the benefit of the British merchants trading to Russia. Of the proper interests of our Russia trade he was well informed: his address surmounted every difficulty of access to the empress and her ministers; he knew to seize, in business, the *molissima tempora fandi*; and he had coolness and patience to conquer every obstacle which might be opposed to his views by the rough passions or stickling artifices of others. Within no long time after opening this negotiation, he procured the Russian court to agree to a treaty perfectly satisfactory to the wishes of the British merchants at St. Petersburg, and suitable to the instructions which he had received from the Government at home. A grateful address from the merchants of the British factory at St. Petersburg; the honour of the knighthood of the Polish order of the White Eagle conferred by a monarch who was himself at once a man of fashion, taste, and pleasure, and a man of political talents; and the elevation to the character of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the British court, in which he finally concluded the treaty of commerce; were some of the testimonies of approbation and respect which Sir George Macartney merited by his conduct in this diplomatic mission to the north. Thus successful and distinguished, he returned to the British court. Other rewards there awaited him, which the hand of love was to bestow; and, on the 1st of February 1768, he became the husband of Lady Jane Stuart, second daughter of John Earl of Eute. By his marriage he had contracted a relationship to the late Lord Londale, then Sir James Lowther; and by that gentleman's interest with the electors, he was, in April 1763, chosen one of the representatives of the borough of Cockermouth in the parliament of Great Britain. His estates were chiefly in Ireland, and, in July 1763, he was chosen to represent the borough of Armagh in the Irish parliament. On the 10 of January 1769, Sir George Macartney was nominated principal secretary to the present Marquis Townshend, in the high office which he then filled, of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the discharge of the functions attached to that office, Sir George Macartney's conduct was so agreeable to his sovereign, that he was nominated, in the month of June 1772, to be one of the knights companions of the order of the Bath, and was installed at Westminster, by proxy, on the 15th day of that month. In October 1774, he was elected to represent the Scot-

tish

tish boroughs of Ayr, Irwin, Rothfay, Campbleton, and Inverary, in the ensuing parliament of Great Britain. Three of these boroughs were situated near the estates of the Earl of Bute, in the west of Scotland; who could hence have little difficulty to recommend a son-in-law of such distinguished merit to the choice of the electors. The conduct of Sir George Macartney in parliament was satisfactory alike to his constituents and to his sovereign. But, the services of his talents and early experience were soon wanted by the Government in a distant employment of vice-regal authority. In December 1773 he was appointed captain-general and governor in chief of Grenada, the Grenadine islands, and Tobago. At the time when Sir G. Macartney was appointed to this employment, the rising contest with the American colonists, the jealousies and ambitious views of France and Spain, the situation of those islands so immediately on the very scene where so many great transactions were about to take place, presented difficulties more numerous and more arduous than almost any former governor could have had to encounter. Yet, for more than three years, he administered this government in a manner equally useful to the interests of his sovereign, and acceptable to the people of the islands. In 1779 Grenada was invaded by a French armament much more powerful than any force that the governor had ready for its defence. But he formed a skilful plan of operation against the invaders; he was well seconded by the troops, and by the inhabitants; he made a resistance of which the judgment and gallantry astonished the brave officers against whom he had to contend: nor was Grenada surrendered to the French till the defenders were reduced to a situation in which nothing could have justified the waste of lives in a farther continuance of hostilities. The inhabitants, at a time when, having passed under the power of the conquerors they could be in no necessity to disguise any sentiments of dislike, if such they had entertained against their late governor, honoured him with an address in which they acknowledged, in the language of the warmest gratitude, the wisdom and justice with which he had presided over them, the vigilance and ability with which he had constantly endeavoured to provide for their security and welfare, the skill with which he had regulated the defence of the isle, and the coolness and intrepidity with which he met, in person, the dangers of the several attacks. He returned to Europe a prisoner; but was soon released. He had been raised, in 1776, to the dignity of Lord Macartney of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron of Lissanoure in the county of Antrim. As the loss of Grenada, however unfortunate to his country, had not arisen from misconduct in him, but was rather signalized by the most illustrious display of all his great qualities, he met with no ungracious reception from his sove-

reign and his country. In the month of September 1780, he was chosen to represent the borough of Beeralstone in the British parliament. In the December immediately following, he was appointed governor and resident of Fort St George at Madras, in the East Indies, and he went without delay to discharge the functions of his appointment. Lord Macartney arrived in India at a period when there was peculiar difficulty in the administration of the government of that district of country, over which he was sent to preside. The company's inferior servants had learned to usurp a power of slighting the commands of their masters: and Tippoo Saib, then in the vigour of his strength as sovereign of Mysore, was harassing the subjects and allies of the company with a dangerous war. While General Stuart was preparing to send the governor from the seat of his authority to confinement in a dungeon, Lord Macartney, anticipating his purpose, ordered his friend and secretary, Mr. Staunton, to put the general under arrest. With a small party of sepoys, and with singular intrepidity and discretion, Mr. Staunton executed that bold order. From this time, the Governor's authority prevailed without opposition. Commissioners, of whom Mr. Staunton was one, were sent to treat for peace with the sovereign of Mysore. A peace seasonably useful to the company's affairs, and not betraying its honour, was, under Lord Macartney's auspices, happily negotiated. None of its benefits were more grateful to his country or to his own heart, than that it restored to liberty a number of officers who had, in the course of the war in Bangalore, been made prisoners by the armies of Hyder Alli and Tippoo Saib, and who had been long detained in a captivity of which the circumstances were peculiarly wretched. In the space of four years, he had so fully evinced his services to be, in the highest degree, useful to the company's affairs, that, in February 1785, he was appointed to the high and almost imperial office of governor-general of Bengal. This appointment however he chose to decline. In January 1786, he arrived in England, and the accounts of his services were so satisfactory to the East India Company, and to all who had in this country any interest in East India affairs or any controul over them, that he was again requested to return to administer the chief authority in India. He however again declined to accept of this office. Of the additions to his fortune from the emoluments and advantages of his official situation at Madras, he gave an account upon oath, by which it appeared that even Cicero returned not from Cilicia with purer hands. He had acquired nothing but what fairly arose out of his salary and from allowances authorized by the Court of Directors. An example of such abstinence in a place of great trust and high command, was not detracted of its due praise.

praise. It was consigned to remembrance in the records of the transactions of the Court of Directors, and a pension of 1500*l.* a year was bestowed to reward equally the important services which this illustrious nobleman had rendered to the company, and his great pecuniary moderation. A pension of 500*l.* a year was likewise granted, to reward the services of his friend and secretary, the late Sir George Staunton. During the six years immediately following after his return from Madras, he remained at home, in the discharge of his duties as a legislator, enjoying the society of his friends, and setting an example not less amiable in private life, than that which he exhibited in public employments had been prudent, active, and magnanimous. In 1788, he took his seat for the first time in the Irish House of Peers. His regard for the prosperity of Ireland induced him to undertake the duties of one of the trustees of the linen-manufacture for the province of Ulster. He accepted, also, the honourable appointment of *custos rotularum* for the county of Antrim; and he was, likewise, promoted in Ireland to the command of a regiment of militia-dragoons. In the beginning of the year 1792, events occurred which renewed the solicitude of the East-India Company and the British government, to send an ambassador to the court of China. The choice was easily fixed; for, the design of the embassy was no sooner proposed, than the voice of general opinion marked out Lord Macartney, as almost the only man to whom this charge might be entrusted with any strong probability of its success. On the 3d of May 1792, therefore, he was nominated ambassador from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. He was admitted, that same day, to the honours and trust of a Privy Counsellor. On the 28th of the same month, he was farther graced by his sovereign by a patent advancing him to the dignity of Viscount Dervock, in the county of Antrim in Ireland. He proceeded, without delay, on his embassy. Sir George Staunton, his friend and former secretary, was again in this embassy his secretary and companion. A suitable train of servants and followers were appointed to attend him. A ship of war, under the command of Sir Erasmus Gower, was, with certain smaller vessels, assigned for his voyage. Many rich presents were sent by the ambassador from the British to the Chinese sovereign. He arrived in safety in the Indian seas. When his approach was notified at the Chinese court, the Emperor and his minister agreed, though not without hesitation, to receive the ambassadors and presents of a monarch so great and so remote. To approach Peking, the northern capital of the Chinese empire, his Lordship was obliged happily to direct his voyage round the south-east coast of China, by a tract hitherto almost unknown to European navigation. The advantage

even alone of exploring that track might have been enough to compensate for all the difficulties and expence of the embassy. He entered the Chinese territories. Mandarines of the highest rank were appointed to conduct him to the imperial court. His presents were graciously accepted. He was entertained, with his secretary and all his train, in a manner the most hospitable and sumptuous which the state of the Chinese court would easily permit. With great address Lord Macartney contrived at once to comply, in his obedience with the wishes of the Chinese sovereign, and to assert the dignity of his royal master by procuring that a Chinese nobleman of the same rank with himself should, in the same representative character, perform before a portrait of the British monarch those ceremonies of respect, which Lord Macartney himself paid to the living pretence of the Emperor of China. His own conduct and that of his attendants were at the same regulated, so as not to give offence to the prejudices of the Chinese. Permission for the permanent residence of a British ambassador at the court of China could not, indeed, as yet be obtained. A commercial treaty would have constituted a new connexion with a foreign power of which Chinese prejudices could not yet favourably conceive the nature. But, in every other respect, the best purposes of the embassy were happily accomplished. The ambassador, with his train, returned over land. On the 19th of December 1793, he made his entrance into Canton. After being there splendidly entertained by the viceroy of that government, he proceeded to Macao. From that port he sailed on his return to Europe, on the 17th of March 1794. On the 5th of September, after an absence of nearly two years, he arrived at Portsmouth in safety. While he was on his return, his sovereign had graciously testified his approbation of his services, by exalting him to the dignity of Earl of Macartney. Their importance has been since more and more proved by new facilities opening to the British trade in China, and new respect to the rights and persons of Britons wherever they have access to the Chinese territories. The Earl of Macartney was on the 8th of June 1796, farther advanced to the dignity of a British peer, by the title of Baron Macartney of Parkhurst, in Suffex. He has since crowned his public services by the administration of the viceroyalty at the Cape of Good Hope. In this high station, as in the other offices which he has filled, the Earl of Macartney has displayed qualities which do infinite honour to his head as a statesman, and to his feelings as a man. His Lordship dying without issue, the title is extinct; but his estates descend to his niece and heir, Mrs. Hume, and her family, the widow and children of the late Rev. Dean Hume.—His remains were interred at Chiswick. A hearse and four, two mourning

coaches, and the private coach of the Marquis of Hertford, constituted the whole funeral procession. The privacy observed upon the occasion was so great, that not even his lordship's old friend and companion in India, Sir William Duncan, was allowed an opportunity to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. His lordship's will is dated the 30th April, 1801. By it he devises his estates, which are considerable, to his niece, Elizabeth Hume, for life; remainder to her eldest son, George Hume, in tail male; remainder in same way to Gustavus, Robert, John, and Arthur Hume, the second, third, fourth, and fifth sons of the said Elizabeth; remainder in same way to Elizabeth, Georgiana, Alicia, and Ann Hume, successively, the four daughters of the said Elizabeth; remainder to Major General George Benson, in the same way; with remainders, over in same way to Edward Winder, Esq. John Winder, Esq. and the Rev. Dr. George Macartney, of the county of Antrim, in Ireland; remainder to his Lordship's right heirs, subject to an annuity for life to the Countess Macartney, of 2,400*l.* a year. His lordship has also bequeathed to the Countess, his house in Curzon-street, with the family plate, library, furniture, &c.; and his house at Chiswick, for the same term, with remainder to his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Hume. His lordship has enjoined, that the said George Hume, and other descendants of the said Elizabeth, who shall succeed to the said estates, shall assume the surname, and bear the arms of Macartney only.

At Bermuda, after a short illness, *Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B.* late commander in chief of the squadron on the American station.—Sir Andrew Mitchell was a native of one of the southern counties of Scotland. He was born in or about the year 1757, and received his education at Edinburgh, in one of those public grammar-schools which contribute so powerfully to the education of the youth of that country. His father having died while young, the care of his early years devolved entirely on the mother. Being destined for the navy, he was placed on the quarter-deck of the *Rippon*, then commanded by the late Admiral Sir Edward Vernon, with whom he repaired to India in 1776, and he exhibits a memorable instance of a young man's arriving in Asia in the capacity of a midshipman, and returning to Europe as a post-captain. France having declared in favour of the insurgent Americans, India soon became the scene of action, and Sir Edward Vernon, who we believe then hoisted a broad pendant as a commodore, had several brushes with the enemy. On the 10th of August 1778, in particular, he fell in with the fleet commanded by M. Frangelly, on the east of Coromandel, on which occasion an indecisive action took place. But although the British squadron did not succeed in bringing the enemy to close quar-

ters, yet it obliged them to leave the coast, on which the commodore took possession of the anchorage in Pondicherry road, and co-operated effectually in the reduction of that place. In the mean time Mr. Mitchell, who had been for some time a lieutenant, was promoted to the command of the *Coventry* of twenty-eight guns. Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, having sailed from Spithead on the 8th of March 1779, on his arrival assumed the command in the Indian seas, and opened such a scene for naval tactics, as had never before been witnessed in that distant quarter of the globe. Being on board a small vessel, Captain Mitchell of course had it not in his power to enter the line of battle, which was so often formed against the able and gallant Count de Suffrein, and therefore was unable to distinguish himself in any of the general actions of that day. But in 1782, while cruising off Ceylon, we find him attacking the *Bellona*, a French forty-gun ship, which was forced to sheer off, after a sharp action of two hours and a half, in the course of which 15 men were killed and 29 wounded on the part of the English. At the conclusion of hostilities, Captain Mitchell returned to Europe with a convoy; and having obtained a considerable sum by way of prize-money, deemed himself secure of all those enjoyments which can be obtained by the possession of affluence in his native country. But, it is well known, that the independence of a naval officer in the British service too often depends on the fidelity, punctuality, and attention, of his agent; and unfortunately Captain Mitchell's was more occupied in feeling the pulse of a district of Scotch boroughs, with a view to a general election, than in attending to the interests of his clients. The result was, that after many years spent in active service abroad, Captain Mitchell found himself, soon after his arrival in London, bereaved of nearly all his fortune! During the peace, like many other meritorious officers, he remained unemployed; but no sooner did the war with France take place, than he was promoted to a ship, and we find him serving under Lord Howe, first on board the *Asia* of sixty-four guns, and then in the *Impregnable* of ninety guns. In 1795 he took rank as a Rear-Admiral; but no opportunity presented to distinguish himself by any separate command until some years after. Preparatory to this, early in 1799, his flag as Vice-Admiral of the White was hoisted at the Nore, on board the *Zealand* of sixty-four guns, soon after which he removed to the *Isis* of fifty. It being intended at this period to strike a blow on the continent, a number of transports were collected; a large body of troops marched to the coast, and a squadron of men of war was provided under the immediate direction of Admiral Mitchell; although all the operations were conducted in the name of the gallant Lord Duncan, then commander in chief of the North Sea fleet. The moment

his appointment was notified to him, Vice-Admiral Mitchell repaired on board the *Itis*, of fifty guns. He then visited those parts of the coast in which transports had been collected; and partly by the zeal of the inhabitants, partly by the skill and assistance of the captains and officers of the sea-fencibles, embarked the different divisions of the army, towards the autumn of 1799, with inconceivable order and celerity. No sooner was this accomplished, than he joined Lord Duncan, then cruising in the North Seas, and proceeded to accomplish the object of the expedition. Having readily obtained pilots, and all the necessary information at the Helder, Vice-Admiral Mitchell determined to sail in quest of the Dutch squadron, which he threatened to follow "to the walls of Amsterdam." He, at the same time, conjured the officers and crews to avoid the effusion of human blood, by an immediate surrender, either to the British, or to the Prince of Orange, whose flag they would be permitted to bear. To give greater effect to his proceedings, at five o'clock in the morning of August the 30th, he formed a line of battle, by way of exhibiting the strength of the squadron under his command. A signal for action having been hoisted, the English Vice-Admiral set sail; but two ships and a frigate, in consequence of the intricacy of the navigation, got aground. Notwithstanding this, he entered the Mars Diep, and continued his course in the Vlieter channel along the Texel. Having by this time drawn near to the Dutch fleet, then at anchor at the Red Buoy, he dispatched Captain Rennie with a letter, containing a peremptory summons. The English commander at the same time brought his squadron to anchor within sight of the enemy, whose fleet, which had been for some time in a state of mutiny, surrendered. This important acquisition consisted of one ship of seventy-four guns, four of sixty-eight, two of fifty-four, two of forty-four guns, a frigate, and a sloop of war; in all eleven sail. The Dutch ships thus reduced without bloodshed, were conducted by Admiral Mitchell into an English port, under the escort of six sail of British, and two Russian ships of the line, Admiral Dickson having been left behind, to superintend the embarkation of the troops. Soon after his arrival in England, his Majesty, as a distinguished mark of his satisfaction with the conduct of the officer who had won the only trophy obtained during this expedition, was pleased to confer upon him the ensigns of the order of the Bath. In 1800 we find Sir Andrew in the Channel fleet under Lord Bridport, with his flag flying in the *Windfor Castle* of ninety-eight guns; he afterwards served under Admiral Cornwallis, off Brest, but no circumstance occurred for the display of either his courage or conduct. Yet upon this, as on every other occasion, he had an opportunity of rendering every one on board

happy. Although he well knew how to keep up a proper degree of subordination, he lived with his officers in the same manner as a father among his children; and when obliged to part with them—several gentlemen educated on his quarter-deck are at this moment post-captains—he could scarcely refrain from tears. Being fond of music, he was provided with an excellent band; and all the officers, not on duty, were accustomed to assemble every evening in the great cabin, to enjoy the concert provided for them. In the autumn of the succeeding year, he was intrusted with the command of a division of fifteen sail of the line, with which he cruized off the coast of Ireland; and at length, in 1802, was appointed commander in chief in North America, and repaired to Halifax in the *Leander*, of 50 guns. While on this station he has lost his wife, Lady Mitchell, who had been sent to Bermuda for the benefit of her health, and died there in 1803. There too the gallant Admiral expired, after a short illness, on the 26th of February, 1806. The following is a list of his various promotions: He was appointed a Captain, Oct. 25, 1778; a Rear-Admiral, June 1, 1795; Vice-Admiral of the White, Feb. 14, 1799; Vice-Admiral of the Red, in 1799; and Admiral of the Blue, Nov. 9, 1805.

At Devonshire House, Piccadilly, early on the morning of the 30th of March, *Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire*. Her Grace was the eldest daughter of the late John Earl Spencer, and sister to the present Earl. She was born in June 1757, and married to William Cavendish, the present Duke of Devonshire, June the 5th, 1774. Several years elapsed before there was any probability of issue. At length, in 1782, her Grace gave birth to her eldest child, *Georgiana*, the present Viscountess Morpeth, who was followed after an interval of four years by a second daughter, *Lady Henrietta Cavendish*; and, at the end of four more, she was delivered of a son and heir, *William George Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington*, born in 1790. Though the custom of employing mercenary nurses as substitutes for indolent or unfeeling mothers, had, before this period, been long ridiculed and condemned, still however it was but too prevalent. The eyes of one sex were opened to the most tender and indispensable of all duties, but yet the sanction of a great name was wanting to extirpate a vicious and to introduce a salutary practice. This was at length effected by the example of the *Duchess of Devonshire*; and it was reserved for that distinguished female who had for years presided over the world of fashion, to introduce a practice intimately connected with the tenderest duties of maternity. The care necessarily attendant on an increasing family confined the *Duchess* to Piccadilly, Chiswick, and Chatsworth. She had, however, once or twice visited France, but it was not till the summer of 1792, that she could find time

time for the longest and most interesting of her journies. This she was induced to undertake by the declining health of two near relations, her mother, the dowager Lady Spencer, and her sister Lady Duncannon, now Countess of Beiborough. Passing through France and Switzerland, the fair travellers entered Italy. After spending some months in that genial climate, and leaving her noble relatives, who intended to proceed to Naples, at the baths of Lucca she bade farewell to the triple harvests of Lombardy, returning home again through Switzerland, and across the St. Gothard. The poem written by her Grace on the passage of that celebrated mountain, and addressed to her children, is too well known to every reader to require any eulogium here. Suffice it to say, that it bears the impression of talents which would have justified the fair author in aspiring to the very first rank among the votaries of the British muse. But she not only distinguished herself as a warm admirer and proficient in many of the elegant arts, for which she imbibed a strong taste, under the instruction of her accomplished mother, but she was likewise an invariable and liberal patroness of those who have adorned and cultivated them. It was to her that the public were indebted for the introduction of the late celebrated Mrs. Robinson into notice. Her services indeed were always extended to literary merit, and her generosity in this particular was sometimes productive of private embarrassment. Her name was always to be seen in every subscription for the assistance of indigent genius; and such was her passion for benevolence and patronage of this kind, that she often became a dupe to the fraudulent and designing. This principle of native goodness, strengthened by constant habit, had however gained such force, that neither her Grace's own frequent bounty-created difficulties on the one hand, nor the returns of ingratitude, yet more hard to bear, on the other, were ever capable of abating her zeal in doing good offices. Few females of the present day have been so distinguished for political attachments as the late Duchess of Devonshire: for Mr. Fox in particular, her interest was, especially in early life, frequently and essentially exerted. Her person was elegant, and her face, if not strictly beautiful, was very pleasing, interesting, and expressive. The high rank which she occupied, and the admiration which she excited, naturally led her, in the early part of her marriage, into a career of pleasure which the strongest mind, in such a situation, and with such temptations, could hardly resist. Her manners were of the most elegant kind, and she might well be held forth to the female world as a model of easy deportment, as well as a leader of fashion in the province of exterior decoration. Her last illness was sudden, and its progress rapid. She was at a recent ball given by the Duchess of Gordon, where she displayed her usual animation, but was taken ill soon after she reached

home—and, after varying symptoms, none of which however promised a recovery, she was so alarmingly indisposed for the last two or three days as to preclude all hope. The higher ranks displayed a great anxiety while her Grace remained in such a threatening state; and the Prince of Wales, in particular, shewed a most friendly solicitude on the occasion. As soon as he heard the melancholy tidings of her death, he left town with emotions of severe distress. The dowager Countess of Spencer, her Grace's mother, remained with her till the last moment of her life. Her Grace was in the 49th year of her age, and her death has thrown a cloud over the world of fashion that will not soon be dispersed.

[*Further Particulars of Haviland Le Mesurier, esq. whose death is mentioned at p. 270 of the last number*—He was, born in Guernsey in 1758, and received a liberal education at Winchester school. He was during some years, in a mercantile connexion with his father and eldest brothers, the two late governors of Alderney. He married, in 1782, Miss Eliza Dobrée, of Guernsey, and soon afterwards removed to Havre de Grace, where he joined the firm of a very considerable commercial house; thence he came to England, and established himself as a merchant in London; but, suffering under the commercial disasters of the fatal year 1793, he accepted of a commissariat commission in the Army of the British Allies in Flanders, of which Mr. Watson (now Sir Brook W.) was then commissary-general. He was soon raised to the ascending progressive ranks of assistant-commissary-general, deputy-commissary-general, and acting-commissary-general; in which capacity he attended and provided for the Armies in their celebrated retreat through the disastrous severities of a German winter in the severe season of 1794-5, with the peculiar approbation of Generals Dundas and Walmoden. Upon his return to England, when our troops were withdrawn from the Continent, he joined in partnership with his brother, the late worthy Alderman; and in the Spring of 1797, upon the expectation of the threatened invasion, he was appointed commissary-general of the Southern District of England, comprehending the important Home Counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, upon a plan of supply by stationary depots of provisions, stores, and forage; a plan of the most excellent, effective, and economical, ever yet devised, and which was brought forward and perfected under the immediate approbation of General Sir Charles (now Lord) Grey, who commanded the district. In the summer of 1799 the appointment of Commissary-general of all England was first created in favour of Mr. Brook Watson, which Mr. L. M. conceived to be placing him in the secondary rank, against which he had specifically stipulated; a spirited difference arose; the consequence of which was the resignation of Mr. L. M. in June 1800,

1800, and the almost immediate reduction of all officers serving under him, as well as a total alteration of his plan. The causes, effects, and bearings, of this circumstance he has given to the world in a most dispassionate and sensible pamphlet lately published. He was, however, upon a change of Administration in 1801, again appointed Commissary-general, upon the decease of Mr. Morz, in Egypt, to the Army then preparing to return to England, upon the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens: the difficulties which arose upon the articles of that peace protracted the term of Mr. L.M.'s service considerably, and extended it to Malta, Naples, &c. and gave him the opportunity for new exertions of his talents, zeal, and disinterested integrity; all of which he again demonstrated to a degree almost unparalleled. He had published, in 1799, "The British Commissary," dedicating it to Generals Walmoden and Dundas, his military patrons. This is a work of great theoretic and practical utility, and the only one published in the language which gives any display of this most essential, important, and expensive branch of national service.—Truth, it has long been proverbially said, is not always, nor every where, welcome! and

the publication just mentioned had a different effect with *those whom it concerned* than might have been expected; it having probably been the occasion of the author being passed over in the promotion which followed the retirement of Sir B. Watson at Christmas last, and to which by professional rank, he stood entitled; in consequence of which he published, about a month before his death, "Two Letters to the Commissioners of Army Accounts" of the abuses in the Commissariat, in which he has "a round unvarnished tale delivered," that may be fairly expected to become a subject of public enquiry by the present rulers. How far the death of the author may have obscured the requisite evidence and testimonials, time alone must determine.—Mr. L. M. has left one daughter and four sons; the eldest is a captain in the Army; the second a lieutenant in the Blenheim, now in the East Indies, and the two others are youths. Mr. L. M. joined to a profound knowledge of business the warmest feelings of friendship, and the fullest demonstrated conviction of the truths of Christianity, by the precepts of which his whole life was regulated.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Wolsingham, Mr. Edward Jackson, tanner, to Miss Allison, daughter of Timothy A. Esq.

At Berwick, Mr. William Davidson, spirit merchant, to Miss Hannah Smith, daughter of Mr. John S. cabinet maker.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Hall, to Miss Shepherd.—Mr. Michael Hodgson, sail-maker, to Miss Burdon.

At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Walton Weatherley to Miss Morton, daughter of the late Mr. John M. maltster.

Died.] At Newcastle in his 45th year, Andrew Young, M.D. and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh; a man who was extraordinarily successful during an extensive practice in that town and neighbourhood. Under a blunt, though candid and honest address, he possessed a most feeling and benevolent heart; and whatever his failings might be; he enjoyed the confidence and good will of all men who knew him. If his eccentricities estranged any one from him who had formerly possessed his friendship, no one could ever impeach the honour or integrity of his conduct; for though the Doctor could not bear "the proud man's contumely,"

still he was "the poor man's friend." Being a member of the Newcastle Loyal Volunteers, he was interred with military honours, in St. Andrew's church-yard, and was also attended to the grave by most of the surgeons and physicians resident in the town.—Mrs. Isabella Greaves, wife of Mr. Thomas G. clock and watchmaker, 41.—Mr. John Jefferson.—Mr. Thomas Reid, grocer, 25.—Mrs. Eliz. Taylor, widow of Mr. Luke T. 80.—Mr. George Humble, publican, 58.—Mrs. Ann Maddison, widow of Thomas M. joiner, 103.

At Darlington, Lieutenant Patrick Gibson of the Royal Independent Invalids. He was upwards of 43 years in his majesty's service, 40 of which he served in the 5th foot.

Died.] At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Allen, esq. 66.

At Saltholme near Stockton, Robert Chilton, esq., 71.

At Berwick, Mr. Walter Wilson, many years a teacher in that town, 71.

At Whittle, near Alnwick, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Henry B.

At Startforth, near Barnard Castle, Mr. John Bowman, who formerly kept the school there, 84.

At Sunderland, in the poor-house, Barbara Coy,

Coy, spinster, 108. Mrs. Swinburn, widow Mr. S., clock-maker, 77.—Mrs. Seymour, 59.—Mr. John Snowball, late master of the Leeds packet.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Burne, late of Sunderland, brother of Mr. B., in the firm of Hazard, Burne, and Co. London.

At Gainford Durham, Mrs. Elizabeth Boddy, 30.

At Durham, Mr. Charles Read, waiter at the city tavern.

At Lowlin, near Berwick, Anthony Gregson, esq., 85.

At Wearhead, Mrs. Emerson, wife of Mr. John E.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Joseph Featherston.

At Thinford, near Durham, Mr. Robert Moon, eldest son of Mr. Robert M. 25.

At Chirton, near North Shields, Edward Collingwood, esq.

At Scotch House, Durham, Robert Albany Wade, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A gold coin of the Emperor Vespasian was lately found in the highest state of preservation at Water-Crook, near Kendal; the ancient *Concagium*. This specimen of antiquity was coined in the year 70, of the Christian æra, and has probably been in the ground the greater part of the intermediate time. One side of this coin represents the head of the emperor, encircled with IMP CÆSAR VESPASIAN AVG.—On the reverse is a figure, supposed to be an emblem of plenty, holding a cornucopia in the left hand.

The Workington Agricultural Society has, in a short space of time, increased its number of members in a very extraordinary degree, and is now enabled to extend its benefits in a way which, while it renders the association highly respectable, cannot fail of securing its future success. As an institution, the motives of which have always been admitted as laudable, it must now rank as a society of very great importance in the county, the good effects of which are already apparent. This Society purposed to give the following premiums for the year 1806. For the best managed farm, in the hands of the farmer, in the county of Cumberland, ten pounds, or a cup of that value, the quantity of ground on the said farm to be not less than 80 acres. 2. For the best general stock of cattle, usually kept upon a farm, (in the hands of the farmer) of not less measurement than 80 acres, five guineas, or a cup of that value. 3. For the best stallion for hunters or roasters, shewn at Wigton, in April, and the like at Cockermouth, in May, for agricultural purposes on the Wigton and Cockermouth Fair days, five guineas each. 4. For the best tup, shewn at Kewick, on the tup fair, in November next, five guineas. Also, five guineas to be given in premiums at Calderbridge, for the improvement of the breed of sheep, on a day to be fixed. 5. For the greatest

number of acres planted within the county, being of two years growth and in a thriving condition, secured by a good and sufficient fence, five guineas, or a cup. 6. To the person, who shall have cut the greatest number of roods of drains, in the best, most effectual, and permanent manner, between October, 1805, and October, 1806, five guineas, or a cup. 7. To the cottager who, without any parochial assistance, has brought up the largest family, with respectability, five guineas. 8. and 9. To the male servant, in husbandry, and to the female servant, in the like occupation, who have continued the longest time in their respective services, and who shall have conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, the sum of two guineas each. 10. For the best two years old heifer, in the hands of the breeder, five guineas. 11. For the best horse for agricultural purposes, four or five years old, in the hands of the breeder, five guineas. 12. For the best bull, five guineas, in the hands of the breeder, or warranted to be for the public use within the county, for the next twelve months. 13. For the best boar, two guineas. 14. To the ploughman of any farmer, who shall in the shortest space of time, plough a certain quantity of ground, in the most workman-like manner, the sum of two guineas. If more than three start, the second best to have one guinea; if more than four, ten shillings and sixpence for the third.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Waring to Mrs. Jervois, both of the Theatre there.

At Kendal, Mr. John Abbot, of Plymouth, to Miss Sarah Wilton.—Mr. Joseph Wilton, of Penrith, to Mrs. Jane Harrison, relict of Mr. Thomas H. of Low Groves, near Kendal.—Mr. Isaac Rigge, to Miss D. Gough, daughter of the late N. Gough, esq.

At Penrith, Richard Brown, Esq. to Miss Stephenson, only daughter of the late Wm. S. esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. George Sowerby, of New-castle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Martha Wilton.

At Whitehaven, Captain Thomas Moore, of the ship Molly, to Miss Clarke, of West Strand.

Died.] At Grange, in Borrowdale, Mr. Abraham Banks, father of the late Mr. John Banks, lecturer in natural and experimental philosophy, 90. He was married during the hard frost, in the memorable year 1739-40; and the marriage party, on their return from Crosthwaite church, rode upon the ice up Derwent lake to Borrowdale.

At Newton, Mrs. Margaret Henderson, widow, 92.

At Maryport, Mrs. Jane Beeby, relict of Mr. Amos B. 78.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Wilton, tanner, 36.—Mr. Wm. Dalziel, gardener and planter, a member of the Cockermouth Volunteers, 26.

At New-House near Egremont, Mr. Robert Patrickson, 73.

At Balthenthwaite Highside, near Kewick, aged

aged 60, Mr. John Dalton, the 13th person of that name, who in regular and uninterrupted succession were born and died in that place.

At How Hill, near Hesketh-new-market, the Rev. Thomas Burnthwaite, 38.

At Springfield, near Carlisle, suddenly Mrs. Potter, wife of Samuel P. esq. 62.

At Burgh, by Sands, Mr. David Donald, 65.

Mrs. Graham, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. curate of Hayton and Cumwitton, lately teacher in a grammar school at Carlisle.

At Egremont, Mr. John Roberts, paper maker, 66.

At the Rowin, Bassenthwaite, Mr. William Rowson, 35.

At Kendal, suddenly, Mr. John Goulding of the Cock and Dolphin, 47.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Margaret Moor, wife of Mr. William M. 27.—Mrs. Blain of Lowick Hall, Lancashire, relict of the late Joseph Blain, M. D. and sister of the late W. F. Blencowe, M. D.—Corporal Thomas Harding, 72.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Elliott, spirit merchant, 42.—Mr. Thomas Cooke, 80.—Mr. John Ritson.—Mrs. Fletcher, relict of Captain Joseph F. 77.—Mrs. Clemetson, widow, 76.—Mrs. Deborah Boadle, who had lived as servant in the family of the Rev. Mr. Huddleston, nearly 50 years, 83.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to solicit his Majesty's post-masters general, that the south mail may be forwarded to and from Hull in future by way of Doncaster and Howden, instead of York. The advantages of this plan in case it should be adopted, would be the following, viz: the mail from London would arrive there three or four hours every morning sooner than it does at present, and might be delayed for an equal length of time in the afternoon, after the departure of the York mail; an accommodation of incalculable benefit to the mercantile part of the community. The north and western mail might still arrive and depart at the present hours, by way of York.

Married.] At Leeds, the Rev. William Tolbut Staine, M. A. of Rochester, vicar of Shorne, to Miss Jane Bolland, third daughter of Mr. Thomas B. attorney at law.

At Wakefield, John Shore, esq. jun. son of John S. esq. of Loscoe, to Miss Hardy, daughter of Thomas H. esq.—Mr. W. Preston, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Clementina Walton, daughter of Mr. W. merchant.

At Kirby Fleetham, Thomas Robson, esq. of Holby, to Miss Young, daughter of Sir William Y. bart.

At Bramham, Peter Atkinson, esq. of York, to Miss Bownas, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Bramham.

At Rothwell, Lieutenant-colonel Newberry to Miss Cleaver, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. of Malton.

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At Selby, Mr. William Pink, captain of the brig Grafshopper, to Mrs. Cambridge, widow of Mr. C. late captain and owner of that ship.

At York, William Wotton Abney, esq. captain in the royal regiment of horse guards blue, to Miss Richardson, daughter of William R. esq. of Fulford, near York.

Died.] At Wakefield, the Rev. John Pawson, late in connection with the Rev. John Wesley, 68.—Mr. S. Stocks, formerly a reputable mercer, but who had retired from business, 68.

At the Plantation, near Guisbro', in his 78th year, General John Hale, governor of Londonderry, and formerly colonel of the 17th Light dragoons. The general married the daughter of the late William Chaloner, esq. and sister to the late lady Harewood, by whom he has left 17 children.

At Beverley, Mrs. Watson, widow of Mr. Robert W. 85.—Christopher Keld, esq. attorney, one of the aldermen of the borough for which he served the office of mayor in the years 1780 and 1805.—Miss Artley, daughter of Mr. A. of the Globe Inn.

At Hull, Miss Mary Empson.—Mr. George Carrick, butcher, 77.—Mr. Thomas Coltish, many years an eminent schoolmaster, 74.—Mrs. Middleton, wife of Mr. Samuel M. merchant and linen-draper.—James Thornton, esq. 55.—Miss Rebecca Bowser, second daughter of Captain B. 21.—Mrs. Holmes, mother of Mr. Henry H. in consequence of a mortification occasioned by cutting a toe-nail into the quick, 66.

At Leeds, Mrs. Stephenson, widow of Mr. S. stuff merchant.—In Potter's hospital, nurse Selby, well known in many of the principal families in this town and neighbourhood.—Mr. W. H. Brazier, auctioneer, 54.—Mr. Samuel Lumby, formerly a cloth-dresser, but had retired from business.—Mrs. Holdgate, widow of Mr. H.—Mrs. Harrison.—Mr. Thomas Brown, grocer.—Mr. W. Hutchinson, of Hale, near Boston, Lincolnshire, farmer and grazier.

At York, Henry Theodore George, esq. captain on half pay of the 35th regiment, and nephew to lord Lavington.—Mr. William Slater, formerly a fell-monger, 73. He served the office of sheriff in 1784.—Suddenly Mr. Armstrong, formerly an eminent beast-dealer.—Mrs. Newcomb, relict of Mr. Leonard N. warehouse-keeper to several stage waggons, 49.—Mr. Charles Wright, hair-dresser, 59.—John Lund, esq. 87.—Mr. William Wheatley, of Wainall, Nottinghamshire.—Mrs. Mary Cappe, sister of the late Rev. Newcome C. 72.—Mr. Mark Anthony Robinson, hofier, 63.—Mr. Thomas Bilbrough, coal-merchant, 59.—Mr. John Westoby Palmer, wholesale linen draper.—Mr. Robert Graves, teacher of the mathematics, 72. At an early period of life, the natural bent of his genius manifested itself, and the works of the celebrated Emerson furnished him the first

source of his mathematical knowledge, which was at once useful and profound. The disadvantages under which he laboured, from the original lowness of his extraction, and the consequent want of a learned, or even a good education, in a great measure precluded him the knowledge of those numerous and minute elegancies with which modern authors have embellished this abstruse science; but whilst his situation and birth fully account for his being unacquainted with these, his numerous scholars in this city and its neighbourhood, of either sex, will bear an honourable and grateful testimony to the extent and originality of his attainments. The scanty pittance, which his long professional labours procured him—for no persuasion of his friends could induce him to rate his instruction at even a moderate value,—had, before he died, been completely exhausted; and this eccentric and ingenious character, has left a daughter, destitute of even the necessaries of life, whose bodily infirmities too, utterly preclude her from ever making the smallest exertions in her own behalf.

At Scarborough, Mr. Wyvill Todd, ship-owner, 69.—Mr. John Nesfield, late common brewer.

At Bulmer, near Castle Howard, suddenly the Rev. Charles Preston.

At Barnsley, the Rev. John Mence, sen. 72. He was 45 years minister of that place.

At Moorgate, near Rotherham, at the house of S. Tooker, esq. where he was on a visit, Henry Viscount Neville, son of the earl of Abergavenny, 20.

At Bridlington quay, Mrs. Houlton, wife of captain Francis H. of the Laurel transport, 30.

At Knaresborough, Mr. J. Simpson, an eminent surgeon, 70.—Mr. William Craggs, linen-manufacturer, 51.—Miss Sarah Keighley, daughter of the late Mr. Dennis K.

LANCASHIRE.

Married] At Liverpool, Mr. Hugh Jones, banker, to Miss Elizabeth Heywood, eldest daughter of Benjamin H. esq. of Stanley-hall, near Wakefield.—Mr. Thomas Mosley Bennett, iron-founder, to Miss Deborah H. Miles, eldest daughter of John M. esq.—Captain Alexander Halson, of the ship Chatham, to Miss Mary Mann, second daughter of Mr. John M. mathematical instrument maker.—The Rev. Joseph M. Dickyn, of Duddleston, Cheshire, to Miss Halliday.

At Blackburn, Mr. Thomson, of Church Bridge, to Miss Starkie, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Blackburn.

At Ulverston, Mr. Thomas Prescott, land waiter, at Liverpool, to Miss Hartley.

At Bowden, Mr. Isaac Washington, sen. of Ringway, to Mrs. Mary Newton.

At Manchester, Mr. John Smith, tailor, to Miss Mary Faulkner.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Christian Watte worth, wife of Mr. Thomas W. merchant.

—Mrs. Sarah Tyrer, wife of Mr. T. printer, 21.—Mr. John Whitehead, 51.—Mrs. Ann Holden, wife of Mr. H. gunsmith.—Mr. Samuel Kendall, clock-maker, 47.—Mr. George Dixon, merchant, 21.—Mrs. Marriot, wife of Mr. John M.—Mr. Henry Ross, merchant.—Miss Cotter, daughter of the late Captain C.—Miss Watkinson.—Mrs. Alderson, wife of Mr. John A.—Mr. William Woolley, upwards of 30 years agent to the Duke of Bridgewater, 77.—Mr. Humphrey Newton, formerly of Congleton, Cheshire, and father of Mr. Samuel N. merchant.—Mr. Francis Toulmin, son of the Rev. Dr. T. of Birmingham, 23.—Miss Margaret Briscoe, daughter of Mr. Edward B. of Kelfall, Cheshire, 17.—Mr. Joseph Farrer, corn-merchant.—Mr. Edward S. Smith dry-salter.—Suddenly Mr. T. Edwards, butcher.

At Warrington, Mr. William Shaw, common carrier between Chester, Warrington and Manchester, 22.—Suddenly Mr. Thomas Robinson, 44.

Near Wigan, Mr. John Maskery, 22.

At Kirkham, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Dr. C.

At Grange, near Cartmel, Mrs. Herbert, 80.

At Hulme, Mrs. D. Davies, 57.

At Bank Hall, Thomas Patton, esq. father of Colonel P. M.P. for Newton.

At Lancaster, John Thompson, esq. 42.—Mrs. Boswell wife of Mr. John B.

At Grappenhall Lodge near Warrington, Mr. James Watson, late of Manchester.

At Heath Charnock, Alice Farnworth, 82. She had 5 children, 62 grand-children, 132 great-grand-children, and 5 great-great-grand-children; in all, 204. She worked for her living at weaving till within a few weeks of her death.

At Ulverstone, Mr. William Salthouse, formerly a linen-draper at Lancaster.

At Wavertree, Mr. Joseph Westhead, 90.

At Formby, Mrs. Catharine Longton, relict of Mr. James L. farmer, 80. She has left behind her, children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to the number of 8.

At Omskirk, Mr. William Irving.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Cowburn.—W. Barnford, esq. 47.

At Manchester, Mr. William Leech, of Salford, brewer.—Mr. Morton, landlord of the George and Dragon, Fountain-street.—Mr. Richard Sealey, liquor-merchant.

At Gorton, near Manchester, the Rev. Joseph Ramsbotham minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters, 26.

CHESHIRE.

Married] At Chester, Mr. Paul, coach-builder, to Miss Davies, of the Crown and Glove.

At Bowden, Mr. William Holmes, of Timperley, to Miss Peggy Burgeis, of Altrincham.

Died.] At the manor, suddenly Mrs. Boydell, relict of Mr. B.

At Ruthin, Mr. William Turner, grocer and ironmonger, 61.

At Chester, Mr. Edward James, quarter-master-serjeant in the Chester volunteers.—Mr. Jones, many years clerk in St. Peter's church.—Mrs. Ackerley.—Mrs. Higginson.—Mrs. Strettells, wife of Mr. S. linen-draper.—Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. H. tailor.

At Kelfall, Miss Margaret Briscoe, daughter of Mr. Edward B.

At Tarvin, Mrs. Heignett, relict of Mr. James H. maltster, 79.

At Frodsham, Mrs. Hazlehurst, 67.—Mr. Samuel Plumb, 76.

At Worthenbury, Mr. Samuel Edwards, butcher.

At Tattenhall, Mrs. Webster, mother of John W. esq., of Upton, 89.

At Nantwich, Mr. William Hassall.

At Bridge Trafford, Miss Ann Parry, daughter of the late Mr. P. of the Nag's Head, 27.

At Oughttrington, John Leigh, esq., one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county, and many years chairman of the quarter sessions at Knutsford, 74.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the first meeting of the Derbyshire agricultural and breeding society for the present year, the prizes were adjudged as follows:—To Mr. Cox, for the best bull, 3 years old and upwards, four guineas; to Mr. Thomas Jowett, for the second best, three guineas; to Mr. Cox, for the best two years old bull, three guineas; to Mr. Jowett, for the second best, two guineas; to Mr. E. Cox, for the best 4 years old ox, three guineas; to Mr. E. Wilmot, bart., for the second best, two guineas.

Married.] At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Matthew Shipley, of Croxall, to Miss Ann Slater.

At Brailsford, Mr. Reeve, to Miss F. Soreby.

At Heanor, John Turton, esq. captain in the east Derbyshire battalion of Volunteers, to Miss Milward, only daughter of Mr. M. of Hill-Top-house, near Codnor.

At Derby, Mr. Nathaniel Horsley, plumber and glazier, to Miss Eliz. Radford.—Mr. Joseph Cooper, to Miss Mansfield.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. R., one of the managers of the theatres in Derby, Nottingham, &c. 29.—Mrs. Hopkinson, wife of Mr. H. gardener and seedsman.—Mr. Thomas Wright, 70.—Mr. George Hardy, whitesmith, 72.

At Foston, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Jesse J. 33.

At Wash, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Mr. Robert Kirk.

At Curbar, William Elliot, gent., 71.

At Thorpe, Mr. Greensmith, 90.

At Wirksworth, Mrs. Swettenham, wife of Mr. S. 30.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Edward Smith, baker, to Miss Ann Burrows, daughter

of Mrs. B. of the Fox and Crown public-house.—Mr. Robert Goodson, butcher, to Miss Isabella Thorpe, of Barton.—Mr. Gedling, jun. to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Bunney Park, Mr. Thomas Parkyns, bart., 77.

At Nottingham, Mr. Tans, master of the Star public-house.—Miss Barbara Falkner, daughter of Mr. F. attorney, 19.—Mrs. Freeth, 70.—Mrs. Hodgkinson, wife of Mr. H.—Miss Senior, daughter of Mr. S. perfumer, 20.—Mr. Thomas Henning, dyer.—The Rev. William Walters, one of the pastors of the society of Protestant Dissenters.—Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. Thomas J. hosier.—Mr. Robert Morris, late master of the Old Angel public-house.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Fulbeck, John Drake, esq., of the 45th regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Taylorson, third daughter of the Rev. Henry T. of Stokesby, Yorkshire.

At Lincoln, Charles Beatly, esq. surgeon of the Royal North Lincoln Militia, to Miss Foster, eldest daughter of Jephtha F. esq.—Mr. Charles Foster to Miss Easter.—Mr. Clay, of the Falstaff Inn to Miss Day.

The Rev. John Holt, late fellow of Charehall, to Miss Uppleby, eldest daughter of George U., esq. of Barrow.

Mr. Peter Long, sen. fell-monger, of Wallcot, near Falkingham, to Miss Elizabeth Palling, of Grantham.

The Rev. B. F. Fowler, rector of Austerby, to Miss Mary Allison, daughter of Mr. William A. of Louth.

Died.] At Bingham, Mr. Petty, postmaster, and apparitor of the ecclesiastical court for the rural deanery of Bingham, and for 37 years successively churchwarden of that place, 71.

At Harlaxton, Mrs. Ann Stones, widow of Mr. William S. of Nottingham.

At Market Stainton, Mr. Walker Waleby.

At Wilboughton, near Gainsbro', Mrs. Maltby, wife of Mr. M. farmer.

At Gainsbro', Mr. T. Williamson, master and owner of the Fox, a Lincoln sloop.—Mr. Godfrey Corningham, roper.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Scrivener.—Mr. W. D. Legg, architect, and one of the common council of this corporation. The lodges at the entrance of the late marquis of Exeter's park will be a lasting memorial of his professional abilities.

At Grantham, Mrs. Wildbore Garner.

At Great-Steepling, Mr. John Grantham, 80.—Mr. Francis Havison, 77.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kibworth, Mr. Rowland Cook, to Miss Ann Sewell, eldest daughter of Mr. T. S. of Houghton-on-the-Hill.

Died.] At Burton Overy, Mr. William Leach, 68, nearly 50 years church-warden of that parish.

At Arnsby, Mrs. Wyatt, a maiden lady, 64.

At the rectory house, Wanlip, Mrs. Gal-
laway, wife of Mr. Edward Cole G., and only
daughter of the Rev. Robert Barnaby, rector
of that parish.

At Leicester, Mrs. Hames, wife of Mr. B.
Hames.

At Gilmorton, Mrs. Ann Wood, widow of
Mr. William W., 85. She was the mother,
grandmother, and great-grand-mother of 116
children, and practised midwifery upwards of
50 years.

At Launde Abbey, the infant son of John
French Simpson, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Handsworth, Mr. Thomas
Field, to Miss Harriet Barney, of Birmingham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Isaac Perry, to
Miss Mary Preston, daughter of Mr. William
P.

Died.] At Walsall, Mr. William Spur-
rier, 57.

At Lichfield, Mr. Timothy Oughton, one
of the oldest inhabitants of that place, 93.

At Great Barr, Mr. Gilbert Haughton, 51.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. W. Barnes,
draper.

At Tamworth, J. Humberstone, M. D.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Thomas
Theakstone, silkman, to Miss Elizabeth Rann.

At Birmingham, William Nihill, esq. of
the 38th regiment of infantry, to Miss Co-
nellan, daughter of Dr. C. of the county of
Galway, in Ireland.—Mr. James Ingle, of Corn-
brooke, near Manchester, to Miss Samson.—
Mr. Joseph Grainger, mercer, of Halesowen,
to Miss Charlotte Pearce.

At Aston, Mr. Carr, mercer and draper. of
Coventry, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Bir-
mingham.

Died.] At Packington, near Coventry, lady
Catharine Finch, youngest daughter of the
earl and countess of Aylesford, aged seven
weeks.

At Blythe Hall, near Colehill, Richard
Dugdale, esq. father of D. S. Dugdale, esq.
M. P. for the county, 81.

At Birmingham, lieutenant J. F. Gottwaltz, of
the Royal Marines.—Miss Anderson.—Mrs.
Tanner, wife of Mr. T. auctioneer.—Mr. B.
Cole.—Mr. Samuel Patrick.—Mr. Eagles,
factor.—Mrs. Roper, wife of Mr. Joseph R.
—William Holden, esq. 88.—Mrs. Hall, re-
lict of John H. esq., historical engraver to his
majesty.

At Bordesley Green, near Birmingham, Mr.
Robert Heady, 39.

At the Beaks, near Birmingham, Miss E.
Green, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. G.
of Steyning, Essex.

At Rugby, Mrs. Clare, wife of the Rev.
Dr. C.

At Asted, Mr. Richard Jescote.

At Coventry, Mrs. Harris, sister of the late
Dr. Nichols, 94.—Mr. D. Heath.—Mr.
Adams.—Suddenly Mr. Thomas Roe.

At Chacepole Lodge, near Wombourne, Mr.
James Perry, an eminent agriculturist.

At Solihull, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. James
L. Miller.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Chee-
tham, of Chedale, Cheshire, to Miss Boothby.
—Mr. Howell, to Miss Brockas.

At Eusdon House, Mr. Gittins, to Mrs. Van-
depole.

Mr. J. Bright, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss
Susan Worthington.

At Wellington, Mr. Thomas Alltree, to
Miss Elizabeth Icke.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Evanston, drug-
gist, to Miss Venables.

At Ruyton, Mr. John Lawrence, of Bir-
mingham, to Miss Ireland, of Shelvoke Hall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Rees Pryce,
80.—Miss Gwyn, sister of Mr. G. apothecary.
—Mrs. Milner, wife of adjutant M. of the
Shrewsbury Volunteers.—Mr. Trehearne, of
the Fox Inn.

At Welshpool, Mr. Price, of the Pack-
Horse.

At Prees-hintly, near Oswestry, Mr. Ei-
wards, farmer.

At Egerton Green, near Malpas, Mrs. Pa-
lin.

At Cuddington, Mr. James Green, son of
Mr. Charles G.

At Oswestry, Mr. Tomkins, shoemaker.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Allmark, coop-
er.—Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. M. cabinet-
maker.

At Breaden Heath, Mr. David Davies, far-
mer.

Miss Taylor, daughter of the Rev. Robert
T. rector of the More and Shelve.

At Norton, Mrs. Nock, widow of the late
Mr. John N. and the following day her only
child, Miss N. 16.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Several ladies of Worcester have com-
menced a subscription for the very laudable
purpose of providing child bed linen, for
married women in indigent circumstances.
The first donation is fixed at 26s. and after-
wards an optional subscription of one guinea
and half a guinea annually.

Married.] At Spetchley, John Taunton,
esq. of Axminster, Devon, to Miss Sanders,
of the Round Hill.

At Rushock, the Rev. David Davies, of
Stourport, to Miss Brook.

At Worcester, Mr. John C. Stretch, to
Miss E. Long.

Died.] At Hartlebury, Mrs. Fiddin, wife
of Mr. F.

At Worcester, Thomas Pitt, esq. sheriff of
the city for the present year, and organist at
the cathedral.—Mrs. Knight, of the Leo-
pard public-house.—Mr. Joseph Packwood,
of the Crown inn, on the Droitwich road.

At Wick, near Pershore, Mrs. Keziah
Davis, wife of Mr. D. farmer.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Wm. Ford, second son of Mr. F. 22.—Mr. Nash, many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary of that place.

At Aftwood, near Droitwich, Miss Mary Tolly, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. T.

At Evesham, Mrs. Soley, sen. mother of Mr. Blower, apothecary of Worcester infirmary.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Crane, relict of Mr. John C. alderman of that borough, 70.

At Spring Grove, near Bewdley, Samuel Skey, esq.

At Wichbold, Ann Harrod, 23. Her death was occasioned by submitting to be inoculated for the small-pox by an improper person in the neighbourhood.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On the 2d of April the Palladian Lodge, accompanied by the Royal Edward and Mer-
cian lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, attired in the respective paraphernalia of their orders, and attended by the mayor and corporation, and the first regiment of Hereford volunteers, with their band of music, proceeded in grand procession from the hotel, in that city, to the Castle Green, for the purpose of laying the first stone above the foundation of the grand column to be erected in that beautiful spot, in honour of the gallant Nelson. The ceremony was performed by Thomas Bird, esq. R. W. M. of the Palladian, assisted by the masters of the other lodges, and others of the brethren; after which they returned in the same order to the hotel, where a public dinner was provided, which was numerously and respectably attended. This interesting procession attracted a great number of spectators; and the effect of the whole was much heightened by the presence of the military, who fired several volleys in honour of the occasion.

Married.] At Peterston, Mr. John Tristram, builder and auctioneer, of Ross, to Miss Ann Addis, only daughter of Mr. A. farmer, of Whitfield.

At Evesbatch, the Rev. John Seager, B. A. resident curate of that parish, to Miss Mary Lingen, youngest daughter of the Rev. Ralph L. rector of Castle Froome, and of Rock.

At Hentland, the Rev. Wm. Griffith, to Mrs. Edwards, of Kynaston Hall.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Cole, late of Burlington.—Mr. Wm. Blount.—Mr. Holland, mercer.—In Weavers' Hospital, Anne Griffiths, at the advanced age of 106 years. She was a native of Dilwyn in this county, and has a brother living older than herself.

At the Hill, Mrs. Jane Clarke, 96.

At Hampton Bishop, Mr. J. Arundel, formerly of Kingston, 73.

At Leominster, Mr. E. Davies, formerly of Kimbolton, 89.

At Woodminton, in the parish of Westhide, Mr. Thomas Holder.

At Sellack, at the vicarage, the only child of Mr. Phelps; a fine healthy boy, five years

of age. His death was occasioned by inoculation with the small-pox.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wotton under Edge, William Moore Adey, esq. to Miss Emma Austin.

At Westbury upon Trim, Robert Rickards, esq. of London, to Miss Reid, of Bristol.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Josiah Hope, to Miss Galloway.

At Berkeley, Mr. G. Gould, to Miss Pick.

Died.] At Gloucester, the Rev. James Pitt, rector of Brimsfield and Cranham, and son-in-law and nephew to the late member for this city.—Mrs. Lucy Salcomb, of the Mitre.—Mrs. Mills, mother of John M. esq.—Mr. John Smith, of Charlton Kings, 85.—Mrs. Lye, of the Curriers' arms.—Mr. Wm. Halling, of the Fountain.

At Tetbury, Robert Wright, esq.

At Painstwick, Mr. John Walker, late an eminent clothier there.—Miss Eliz. Grimes, 21.

At Coaley, near Dursley, Mr. John Hill, formerly an eminent farmer, but had retired from business, 81.

At Okle Clifford, in the parish of Newent, Mrs. L. Jones, relict of Charles Jones, esq. daughter of the late Edward Rogers, esq. and co-heiress with her eldest sister Elizabeth, second wife of the late Hon. Edward Bearcroft, chief justice of Chester.

At North Nibley, near Dursley, Mr. Richard Exell, maltster, 75.

At Pucklechurch, Mrs. Godwin, widow of Mr. Wm. G.

At Dursley, at Mr. Fry's, surgeon, Mrs. Moreland, mother of Mrs. F.—Mr. N. Young, master of the free grammar-school.

At Frampton upon Severn, Mrs. Watts, 76.

At Ferney Hill, near Dursley, Miss Madelina Cooper, youngest daughter of Robert Bransby C. esq.

At Newcombe, Mrs. Roberts, wife of — Roberts, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Vice Chancellor of the university of Oxford has received from Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. twenty guineas, with a request that the same may be given as a premium to an under-graduate, who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation, for the best composition in English verse not exceeding fifty lines, to be recited in the theatre after the other prize compositions, at the next commemoration. The subject—"A recommendation of the study of the ancient remains of Grecian and Roman architecture, sculpture, and painting."

Married.] At Southleigh, Mr. Joseph Francis, son of Mr. Richard F. to Miss Ann Sheppard, second daughter of Mr. Joseph S. of Witney.

Died.] At Henley upon Thames, Robert Bromfield, esq.

At

At Oxford, Mr. John Tyror, tailor, 41.
—Mr. Thomas Stanton, coach-maker, 80.
At Culham, John Philipps, esq. 60.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Langley, of Scaldwell, to Miss Ann Pearson, of Spratton.

At Barton under Needwood, R. Faux, esq. of Cliff House, Atherstone, to Miss D. Hollier, of Blakenhall.

Mr. William Whitworth, of Earl's Barton, to Miss Lydia Bond, of Wollaston.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Gates, wife of Mr. G. 58.—Mr. John Gardner, a respectable wine-merchant of London.—Mrs. Pointer, wife of Mr. P. of the Crown and Anchor public-house.—Mr. Richard Baker, many years an eminent wool-stapler.

At Great Oakley, the seat of her son-in-law, Sir Richard Brooke, Mrs. Worge, widow of Major-General W. and mother of Lady Brooke.

At Welton, Mr. Joseph Wafforne, farmer and grazier, 25.

At Oundle, Mr. Thomas Bull, felt-monger, 73.

At Eakcote, Mrs. Howes, mother of Mr. H. attorney, of Northampton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A very large majority of the resident members of the Senate of Cambridge University having expressed an anxious desire that some honourable and permanent mark of respect should be shown by the University to the memory of Mr. Pitt, a meeting was held at Trinity Lodge, at which it was unanimously resolved, that a subscription be immediately opened among those who are or have been members of the University, for the purpose of erecting a statue to his memory, to be offered to the Senate, and a committee was appointed to conduct the execution of the design. The sum subscribed to the 19th of April was 6294l. 1s.

Married.] Mr. Wright, of Godmanchester, to Miss Rose, of St. Ives.

At Emneth, near Wisbech, Mr. Benjamin Bavin, of Wimblington, to Miss Marshall, daughter of Mr. James M. farmer and grazier.

At Soham, Mr. John Peete, jun. to Miss Hannah White.

Died.] At Fulbourn, Mr. George Manning, 63.

At Newton, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Samuel Taylor, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Cambridge, Mr. William Hague, music-seller, 58.

At Great Eversden, Mrs. Anne French, 73.

NORFOLK.

At a general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Lynn on the 19th of February, the following premiums were offered, to be adjudged at the next general meeting at Swaffham.—To those persons who shall produce the best two-years old rams of the Leicester, Southdown, or Nor-

folk breeds, for each of the respective breeds, being the best in competition, a piece of plate of five guineas value; or being the second best, or without competition, of three guineas value.—To those persons who shall produce the best pen of ewes, not less than two years old, consisting of ten each, of the Leicester, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds, for each pen of the respective breeds, being the best in competition, a piece of plate of five guineas value; or being the second best, or without competition, of three guineas value.—To the person who shall produce the best bull, not four years old, a piece of plate of five guineas value.—To the person who shall produce the best boar, not more than two years old, a piece of plate of two guineas value.—To the person who shall produce the best stallion, for the purpose of breeding horses to be used in husbandry, being his own property, and having been used this season in Norfolk only, a piece of plate of five guineas value.—To those shepherds who shall have been found to have, upon any day between the 1st day of May and the 1st of June, the greatest number of lambs, in proportion to their number of ewes, a premium of

2	Guineas, if	200	} and not {	300
3	the number	300		400
4	of ewes put	400		500
5	to the tup	500		600
6	was at least	600		

A meeting of the subscribers to the Institution for the Indigent Blind at Norwich, was lately held; when it appeared that ten pupils and two aged persons had been admitted. The proficiency the pupils had made, considering the short time the Institution has been established, was highly gratifying to the meeting, for whose inspection a great variety of baskets with different sorts of sash line were exhibited. A statement of the transactions of the Society since its institution, will speedily be printed.

Married.] At Norwich, Thomas Amyot, esq. private secretary to the Right Hon. W. Windham, to Miss Colman, daughter of Mr. C.—Mr. Nath. Roe, grocer, to Miss Freeman, daughter of Mr. F. carver and gilder.

At Leverington, Mr. Shepherd, linen draper, of Lynn, to Miss S. Slater.

Mr. James Smyth, surveyor of the customs, Lynn, to Miss Swaine, of Wisbech.

Died.] At Dransham, William Nelson Hollier, only child of Mr. John H. 14.

At Snettisham Lodge, Thomas Daniel, esq. attorney-general of Dominica.

At Reepham, Mrs. Symonds, wife of Mr. William S. schoolmaster, 72.

At Colkirk, Mrs. Martin, wife of the Rev. Thomas M. rector of that place, 57.

At Long Stratton, Mrs. Aldis, widow of Mr. Edward A. schoolmaster, 74.

At Lynn, Mr. George Everitt, shipmaster, 50.

At Scottowe, Mrs. Mary Blake, 74.

At Bodney Hall, Madame Elizabeth de Levis de Mirepoix, aged 49. This lady, descended from one of the most distinguished families in France, forsook early in life the fascinating allurements of a court for the retirement and austerity of a monastic life. To a fervent piety and strict observance of religious duties, she added suavity of disposition, and a refinement and polish of manners, the striking characteristics of the ancient French nobility. From the storm of the French Revolution, the Benedictine convent (of which she had been a member 31 years, and superior 22) sought shelter in England, and found an asylum in this county, where for the last fifteen years the nuns have been occupied in the education of catholic young ladies.

At Norwich, Mrs. Elizabeth Thornby, 78.

At Swafeld, near North Walsham, the Rev. Thomas Meux, rector of Swafeld, vicar of Paston and Barney, 68. His death was occasioned by a dreadful cancer on the face and throat, the severe pain from which he for several years endured with such fortitude and resignation as could only be the effects of a pious mind and good conscience. He was the only brother to Richard Meux, esq. the eminent porter brewer, in London.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Harper, of Wenhafton, brandy-merchant, to Miss Aldred, of Wissett.

At Sudbury, Mr. James Wright, of Buntingford, Herts, to Miss E. Oxley, of Sudbury.

Lieutenant Kingsbury, of the West Suffolk militia, to Miss Brown, daughter of Captain B. of Ipswich.

Mr. Chandler, farmer, of Pettistree, to Miss Cashborne, daughter of the late Rev. J. C. rector of Old Newton.

Mr. John Marshall, Cambridge University Library keeper, to Miss Baldrey, daughter of the late Mr. A. B. of Ipswich.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Isabella Cullum, sister to Sir Thomas C. bart.—Mr. John Turner, jun. shoemaker, 40.—Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. W. haberdasher.

At Finborough, Mrs. Maddison, wife of Mr. Thomas M.

At West Stow, Mr. James Cooper, many years steward to the late Marquis Cornwallis.

At Melton, Richard Wood, gent. many years an eminent attorney, but who had retired from business, 79.

At Shorttisham, Mr. William Waller, an opulent farmer, 63.

At Mildenhall, Mr. Thomas Gibbs, 32.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Wile, wife of Mr. James W. auctioneer.

At Risby, Mrs. Jaques, wife of Mr. Richard J. farmer.

At Pakenham, Mr. Nathaniel Mathew, 68.

At Saxham, near Bury, Mr. Silverstone, farmer.

At Beccles, Miss Alexander, second daughter of Major A. 17.

At Ipswich, Mr. Peter Fennier, parish clerk of St. Lawrence, 80.—Mr. Thomas Skitter, son of Mr. S. of the Golden Lion Inn.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. H. Fearis, of New Hall, Tendring, to Miss Annis.

At Chelmsford, Dr. Hendy, to Miss Sophia Morgan, daughter of the Rev. John M. rector of that parish.

Died.] At Harwich, at the Three Cups inn, Mrs. Coke, wife of Mr. Henry C. merchant, from Hampshire, who lately sailed in the packet to Cuxhaven, whither she intended to follow him.

At Malden, Mrs. Lee, wife of Thomas L. esq.—Mr. Rickard, of Langford, farmer.

At Danbury, Mr. Ellis.

At Shopland, Mr. C. Knapping, 82.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Sarah Lough, 75.

At Little Bromley, Mrs. Newman, wife of the Rev. Thomas N. rector of that place.

At Great Ilford, James Johnson, esq. 91.

At Colchester, Mr. Giles Nun.—Mr. Creswell, butcher.—Mr. Samuel Wincock, 75.

At Great Coggeshall, Richard White, esq. 43.

KENT.

At a general meeting of the Kent Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Industry, held at Canterbury on the 5th of April, it was resolved, that the following premiums should be offered, to be adjudged at the next anniversary.—To two married and two single servants in Husbandry, who have lived in the same service, with good characters, the greatest number of years (not less than five), two guineas each.—To two female servants in husbandry, on the like conditions, two guineas each.—To one boy in husbandry, under the age of seventeen years, who shall have lived in the same service, (being his first) with a good character, the greatest number of years (not less than five), one guinea.—To three labourers in husbandry, who have worked for the same master or mistress, the greatest number of years, and still regularly continue to do the same, two guineas each.—To three labourers in husbandry, who have brought up the greatest number of their own legitimate children, (not less than six), to the age of six years, in habits of honest industry, with the least assistance from their respective parishes, two guineas each.—To the labourer in husbandry, who shall produce a certificate, signed by the minister and church-warden, or two respectable inhabitants of the parish, of his having in his possession on the first of May next, the greatest number of living stocks of Bees (not less than five), the same having been his own property for five months previous to that day, three guineas.—To the owner of the best cart station kept for public service in

in Kent, five guineas.—To the owner of the best two yearling cart-colt or filly, bred in Kent, five guineas.

Married.] At Maidstone, Richard Waddy, esq. superintendant of medicines for the southern district, to Miss Sophia Green.

At Faversham, William Sumpter, esq. to Miss Franklyn.

At Frinsbury, Mr. Paine, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Petman, of Rochester.

At Loofe, Mr. Gibbs, surgeon, of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Miss Eliz. Charlton, of Loofe.

At Rochester, J. Comport, esq. of Lodge Hill, to Miss Bridge, of Rochester.

At Sittingbourne, Lieutenant Benamore, of the royal navy, to Miss Phelps, of Milton.

At Leeds, James Bridge, esq. of Compt House, Wrotham, to Miss Sarah Owlett, fourth daughter of Mr. J. O.

At Canterbury, Mr. Joseph Jell, of Great Chart, yeoman, to Miss Sarah Wilmanton.

Died.] At Milton, John Hinde, esq. a solicitor of eminence, and one of the coroners of this county for upwards of forty years.

At Canterbury, Mr. Robert Stains, ironmonger, 66.—Mr. Thomas Simmonds, formerly of the Mermaid inn.—Mr. Masters, gardiner.—Mrs. Eliz. White, 92.

At Deptford, Mr. W. Caldecott, 76.

At Woolwich, Lieutenant-colonel Scott, of the Artillery.

At Ramsgate, Captain Henry Farnall, R. N. commander of the sea fencibles there.

At Rochester, Miss Kidwell, 16.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Woodruff, wife of Mr. Henry W.

At Dover, Anne, the youngest daughter of the late James Peter Fector, esq.—Mrs. Daines, widow of Mr. D. of the Custom House.—Mrs. Daniels, wife of Mr. D. of the Excise Office.—Mrs. Reade.

Mr. Samuel Giles, bricklayer, 43.

At Cranbrook, Mrs. Brights, relict of Mr. B. surgeon, of Staplehurst.—Miss Ann Compigny, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. 21.

At Buckland, Mr. John Page, late of Dover.

At Bifrons, near Canterbury, Charlotte, second daughter of Edward Taylor, esq.

At Faversham, Mr. Jenkins, master-worker at the royal powder mills.

SURRY.

Married.] At Mitcham, Mr. J. S. Winstanley, of Paternoster-row, London, to Miss Howard, of Phipps Bridge.

At Clapham, John Hankcomb, esq. of Ship-lake Hill, near Henley, to Miss Allaway, daughter of Mr. Edward A. of Bell Hatch Farm, near Henley.

Died.] At Weybridge, Benjamin de la Fontaine, esq.

At Walworth, John Fowler, esq. brother to Dr. F. of Salisbury.

SUSSEX.

A free-school, denominated the Union Charity School, established and endowed by the voluntary subscription of several dissenting congregations, has been opened at Brighton. This excellent institution is meant for the instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, of 100 boys (the sons of indigent parents), who are admissible at seven years of age, and may be continued at school till they attain their twelfth year.

The old barracks, near Lewes, are to be sold by auction, to be taken down, in the first week in May. It is difficult to guess the cause of their having been suffered to go to decay, as they are, in the opinion of medical men, healthily situated, and excellently watered. They were built at the same time, and after the manner of the barracks at Horsham, which have lately undergone a substantial repair.

Married.] At the Friends' meeting-house, at Brighton, Mr. Joseph Rickman, of London, merchant, to Miss Sarah Rickman, the fourth daughter of the late Mr. Richard Peters Rickman, of Lewes.

At the Friends' meeting-house, in Lewes, Mr. Richard Payne, of London, corn-factor, to Miss Ann Rickman, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Richard Peters Rickman, of Lewes.

Died.] At Lewes, Charles Ward, esq. barrack-master of that place. He was the representative of one of the most ancient families in Great Britain, who were of considerable note in the days of Egbert, from which remote period Mr. Ward (as he supposed) had manuscripts in his possession at the time of his death. Early in life he was appointed a captain in the militia of his native county, Warwick, in which he possessed an handsome patrimonial property. He served in America, as an officer in the 60th regiment, and distinguished himself on various occasions by his gallantry and intrepidity during the war with that country. At Pensacola, when that place was besieged by the Spaniards under the command of Don Galvis, he received a severe wound in the head, and was left for dead; but Mr. Ramsey, then surgeon of the 16th regiment, and now on the staff in England, resolved on performing the operation of trepanning, notwithstanding most of the other gentlemen of the faculty were of opinion it was best to let him die in peace. Mr. Ramsey's exertions happily succeeded, and he had the satisfaction to see his friend survive nearly thirty years, the effects of his skill and judgment. On his return home he was appointed to the invalids at Fort George, in North Britain, where he remained several years, esteemed and respected by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The beginning of last war he received an appointment from the barrack board, and was sent to Plymouth to superintend the building of the new barracks in that quarter, on the completion

completion of which he was removed to Lewes, where he continued until his death. His remains were interred with military honours, followed to the grave by the 35th regiment, and all the officers of the garrison, every one anxious to shew their last mark of respect to the memory of a worthy veteran, the whole of whose life had been devoted to the service of his king and country.

At Bournemouth, Mr. Nathan Smith, 80.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has launched at Southampton a boat on an entire new construction; the principle of which is his own invention: it has two keels and rudders, and has the appearance of two Indian canoes connected by an arch: its length is twenty-two feet by seven, and it is built as an experimental model of a larger size. The advantage over other boats is its fast sailing; for as the water finds a free passage between the two bodies, the resisting power of the water is thereby greatly diminished. It will also carry more weight than boats of the same size, and live in heavier seas. A large vessel is on the stocks at Northam, on the same construction. The boat is clinker built of white deal.

Married] At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Lieutenant G. H. Drury, of the 37th regiment, to Miss Dutton, of Westminster House, Newport.

At Basingstoke, Mr. J. C. Elkins, stationer, of Reading, to Miss Ayliffe.

At Alverstoke, Capt. Fyers, of the royal engineers, to Miss Clifton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis C.

Died] At Newlands, near Lymington, in the prime of life, Captain Whitby, of the royal navy, who lately resigned the command of his Majesty's ship Gibraltar, through ill health. He was a very excellent officer, and an intimate companion of the brave Admiral Cornwallis, at whose seat he died.

At Portsmouth, Captain Hall, 90. He was surgeon's mate of the Centurion, and went round the world with Lord Anson in 1740 and the following years.—Mr. Matthews, bookseller.—Mrs. Reeks, mother of William R. esq. agent victualler at this port, 84.—James Peers, esq. formerly deputy-comptroller of the customs at this port.—Mrs. Beale, wife of Mr. B.—In Haslar hospital, Lieutenant Farness, late of his Majesty's ship *Illustrious*.

At Winchester, George Earle, esq. sen. 80.

At Southampton, Mrs. Ibbotson, of the Vine Inn, 45.

In Jersey, James Shand, esq. of the royal artillery.

At Emsworth, Mr. Payne, brewer, late of Portsmouth.

At Petersfield, Mrs. Eames, relict of Mr. H. Eames, who had the contract for conveying the mail from Petersfield to Moulshill, and which was afterwards enjoyed by his widow.

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At Newton Valence, Eliza, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. White, vicar of that place.

At Fryern Court, Fordingbridge, William Reade, esq. 73.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] At Presteign, Radnorshire, the Rev. George Rogers, A. M. vicar of East Lavington, in this county, to Miss Harriet Bourdieu, fourth daughter of the late James B. esq. of Combe Croydon.

At Salisbury, Mr. John Elderton, to Miss Ann Bishop.

At Chippenham, Mr. Freame, solicitor, of London, to Miss Hancock, daughter of Mr. H. apothecary, of Bath.

Died] At Salisbury, Mr. George Oliver, many years stage-keeper to Mr. Shatford, manager of the theatre. He suddenly dropped down dead, immediately after he had risen from bed, and put on his clothes. He appeared a remarkably stout, healthy man, and had previously no indisposition, till about four o'clock on the morning of his death, when he complained of a pain in his stomach, which soon went off, and he was conversing cheerfully with his wife almost at the very moment he fell on the floor a corpse!—Mrs. Benson, wife of Mr. George B.

At Bratton, Mrs. Seagram, wife of Edward Froud S. esq. and heiress of the late W. A. Aldridge. esq. 21.

At Eddington, of a scratch on his leg, which mortified in a few hours, Mr. Edward Price, 59.

At Old Park, near Devizes, Stanton Eldridge, esq. a young gentleman of promising talents, and a great stock farmer.

At Warminster, Mr. Dudden, brewer, 61.

At Shafton, Mrs. Hasket, 73.

At Syrencot, Miss Frances Dyke, youngest daughter of William D. esq. of Syrencot.

At Winterflow, Mrs. Haydon, wife of Mr. Benjamin H.

At Damerham, Miss Sarah Davidson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. D. 17.

At Bishopstrow, Mr. Peter Munday, 58.

At Smallbrook Mill, near Warminster, Mr. Wm. Webb, 59.

At Marlborough, the Rev. J. Davis, many years pastor of an Unitarian congregation in that place, together with another of the same denomination at Avebury, an adjacent village, 76. He was a fellow-student with the late Dr. Kippis, was some time assistant to the Rev. J. Thorley, at Chipping-Norton, Oxon, whose daughter he married, and who survives him: he was afterwards, for some years, minister of what is called the Crafts' meeting-house, at Fairford, from whence he removed to Marlborough. He was a classical scholar superior to many, inferior to few, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him; and the writer of this article can say he was truly a worthy man. He has left a widow and two daughters, one of whom is married to a Mr. Greasley, master of an

eminent boarding-school, in which Mr. D. taught the classics for some years.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Kintbury, Mr. James Pockock, of North Farm, to Miss Pyke.

At Abingdon, Mr. W. Simpson, of Skippon, to Miss Mary Webb.

George Henry Crutchley, esq. of Sunning Hill Park, to Miss Burrell, daughter of the late Sir William B. bart.

Died.] At Soutteridge Farm, in the parish of Streatly, Mr. Edward Tull.

At Bafildon, Miss Matthews.

At Fyfield, the Rev. John Weaving of Hempsted Norris, 30.

At Maidenhead, Mr. William Cannon, butcher, 26.

At Bradfield, Mr. Hignell, maltster.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Jeremiah Ames, esq. second son of Levi A. esq. of Clifton, to Miss Mary Pinney, youngest daughter of John P. esq.—John Hutchings, of Yeovil, to Miss Eliz. C. Savery, daughter of John S. esq.—Mr. William Palmer, son of Benjamin Palmer, esq. of Bedford, to Miss Maria Lowell, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel L. of Bristol.

At Bath, the Rev. James Wood, D.D. late fellow of St. John's college, and rector of Marston, Bedfordshire, to Miss Bromhead, only daughter of the late Borden Bromhead, esq. of the Close, Lincoln.

Walter Wilkins, esq. jun. of Maeslough, Radnorshire, the only son of Walter Wilkins, esq. M.P. for that county, to the Hon. Catherine Eliza Marianna Devereux, fourth daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Hereford.

At Wells, John Payne Tudway, esq. to Miss Pulsford, daughter of Lucas P. esq.

Died.] At Bath, suddenly, Mrs. Hanbury Williams, wife of Hanbury Williams, esq. of Harley place, in that city: a lady of the most benevolent disposition. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Johnes, esq. of Croft Castle, Herefordshire, and sister to Thomas Johnes, esq. M.P. for Cardiganhire.—Aged 54, Sir John Honeywood, bart. M.P. for Honiton, and representative of the very ancient and opulent family of that name long settled in the county of Kent. The deceased baronet had been a member for many sessions, and sat twice for Canterbury. He married his cousin, the Hon. Miss Frances Courtenay, eldest sister to the present viscountess, and has left issue four daughters, and one son, a minor, who succeeds him in his title and estate. In the important characters of father, husband, and friend, he conscientiously performed all the respective duties, and was, in every signification of the word, "through the unrequited scenes of this mundane existence," a liberal minded man.—William Byam Martin, esq. late of White Knights, Berks, and uncle to Sir Henry M. bart.—

Miss Eliza Bailey, daughter of Mr. B. stationer, 20.

At Bristol, the Rev. Philip Honeywood Raymond, eldest son of the Rev. Samuel R. of Belchamp Hall, Essex.—Mrs. Offley Smythe, widow of Offley S. esq. and sister to the Rev. Francis Leighton, of Ford, near Shrewsbury.—Mr. Richard Henley, many years clerk at the stamp-office of this city.—The Rev. Joseph Walcam, one of the minor canons of the cathedral, and ordinary of Newgate in this city.—Godfrey Lowe, esq. a gentleman no less distinguished as an eminent surgeon than as a man of unblemished worth and integrity.—The only son of Thomas Hasell, esq. 6.—William Coghlan, esq.—Miss Mary Brice, daughter of Edward B. esq. alderman.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. James H. attorney.—Mrs. Norman, relict of Captain N.

At Redland Hall, the seat of Wm. Barnes, esq. Samuel Newman, esq.

At Wich, in the parish of Berkeley, Mrs. Taylor, sister to Anthony Wiltshire, esq. of Newport, Gloucestershire.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Sherborne Castle, the Russian Prince Bariatinsky, to the Hon. Miss Dutton, daughter of Lord Sherborne.

Died.] At Frampton House, Mrs. Frances Browne, wife of Francis John B. esq.

At Cranbourne, William Miles, esq.

At Castle-hill, Mrs. Foy, relict of Fitz Foy, esq. 75.

At Sherborne, Mr. John Clement, son of Thomas C. esq. of Poole, collector of excise for this county, 19.

At Netherbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Ekins, widow of Harvey E. esq. late of Bere Regis.

At Ryme Intrinseca, Mrs. Allambridge, widow of Mr. George A.

DEVONSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the ladies of Plymouth and its environs, subscribers to the institution, formed for the benefit and relief of poor lying-in women, was lately held at the Guildhall in that town. The usual display of drawing, ladies' works, in every description of fancied and tasteful elegance, was exhibited on the table for the numerous purchasers who crowded to buy on this occasion, the profits, subscriptions, donations, and money, received for admission, being all applied to the purposes of this charity. In the evening there was a brilliant ball and concert, attended by all the beauty and fashion of the town and neighbourhood, at the Guildhall: dancing continued till a late hour, and the company retired highly gratified that pleasure could in any shape contribute to the exercise of the feelings of humanity. The profits of the ball and concert are also applied to the use of the charity.

Married.] At Tiverton, Monsieur D'Esterre, son of the Count D'Esterre, of Thoulse,

house, in France, lieutenant in the French horse, but at present prisoner of war in this country, to Miss Gloyns, daughter of Mr. Francis Gloyns, master of the respectable academy for young gentlemen in Tiverton.

At Moreton Hampstead, Mr. Lightfoot, to Miss Germon, eldest daughter of Mr. Nicholas G.

Died.] At Brent, at the vicarage, where she was on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. B. who for many years kept the Golden Lion Inn, at Aithurton, 58.

The Rev. W. Wellington, rector of Upton Hellions, 29.

At Plymouth, in the hospital at Mill Prison, Monsieur Du Bois, captain of the French ship *Le Duguay Trouin*, of 74 guns, in consequence of the wounds he received in Sir Richard Strachan's action. He was afflicted with a diseased state of the lungs, and abdominal viscera, under which he had laboured for a considerable time anterior to his being wounded. He bore his sufferings to the last with that heroism which marked the whole tenour of his life. He was one of the best officers in the French Navy, and a Member of the Legion of Honour. An elegant coffin was procured, ornamented with designs, emblematic of his rank and honours, and his remains were conducted to the place of interment in a hearse, handsomely decorated, under the escort of a party of military, and attended by all the French officers from the Hospital. Indeed, every respect was paid to the remains of this distinguished officer, by the joint efforts of Capt. Cotgrave, agent for prisoners, and Mr. Magrath, surgeon of the hospital for prisoners of war.—Mr. Kimber, butcher.—Mr. Daniel, miniature painter, 43.—Mr. R. Steel, printer, son of Mrs. S., 21.—Thomas Mangles, esq., 84.

At Octroy St. Mary, Mrs. A. Whitlock, 86.

At Exeter, Mr. George Lee, linen-drapeer.—Mr. Daniel Perry, cooper, 81.—Mr. John Chislem, attorney-at-law and proctor.—Miss Bastard.—Mrs. Symes, wife of Captain S.—Mr. Bastable, master of the White Hart Inn.—Mr. Thomas Howell, of the Swan Tavern, 19.—Mrs. Johanna Hoxland, mother of Mr. H. stationer and printer, 96.

At Ivy Bridge, Mr. William Rivers, of the London inn; a young man of very amiable and inoffensive manners, respectful and obliging to his superiors, and kind and considerate towards his inferiors. Being a lieutenant in Capt. Pode's troop of Cornwood yeomanry cavalry, the whole troop attended his funeral at Hatford church, with great numbers of gentlemen, farmers, and others, and his remains were interred with military honours.

At Chudleigh, the Rev. T. Trotman, of Treham.

At Ipplepen, Capt. Kendall, of the royal army.

CORNWALL.

A very valuable copper mine has been discovered on the banks of the river Tamer, which divides the counties of Cornwall and Devon. The vein now working is about four feet wide: the cut is about 50 fathoms from the river, in a steep mountain: and such is the facility of working it, a wheelbarrow alone being necessary to bring out the ore, that the expences did not exceed thirty pounds. This promises to be the richest mine in Cornwall, both on account of quantity, and the value of the ore, which nearly resembles the Anglesea mine.

Died.] At Helston, Mrs. Millett, widow of Mr. George M. and mother of Captain M. one of the directors of the East India Company.

At Padstow, Mr. T. Filkins. He and five other gentlemen had dined in company with the captain of a vessel lying at the mouth of the harbour, and accompanied him on board his ship. They attempted afterwards to return in a small boat, but they had no sooner put off from the ship, than the boat was swamped by a heavy surf, and every soul disappeared before assistance could be rendered, with the exception of Mr. F. who was rendered breathless by being dreadfully jammed between the boat and the ship, and although taken up soon after, every exertion to save his life proved unavailing.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The commissioners and trustees for fisheries, manufactures, and improvements, in Scotland have announced that they are to give the undermentioned premiums in the year 1806, for promoting the fisheries of cod, ling, and tusk, sun or sail fish, and dog fish, on the coasts of Scotland, viz.—To the person or company who, with a vessel of sixteen tons burden or upwards, fitted out either from the main-land or any one of the isles of Scotland, shall take and cure the greatest quantity of cod, ling, or tusk, the vessel being the real property of such person or company, or freighted from owners who are resident in Scotland, a premium of 5*l.* per ton of dried fish, not exceeding in all 60*l.* For the second greatest quantity, the same rate of premium, not exceeding 45*l.* For the third greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 30*l.* For the fourth greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 20*l.* To the person or company who, with a vessel or boat of any burden, fitted out either from the main-land or any of the isles of Scotland, shall, from the sun or sail fish caught, have the greatest quantity of oil, such vessel or boat being property, or freighted, as above, a premium at the rate of 1*s.* per gallon, not exceeding 14*l.* For the second greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 9*l.* For the third greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 7*l.* For the fourth greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding

ing 6l. For the fifth greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 5l. For the sixth greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 4l. For the seventh greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 2l. 10s. To the person or company who, with a vessel or boat of any burden, fitted out from the main-land, or any one of the isles, shall, from the dog fish caught, have the greatest quantity of oil, such vessel or boat^a being property, or freighted as above, a premium at the rate of 1s. per gallon, not exceeding 14l. For the second greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 9l. For the third greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 7l. For the fourth greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 6l. For the fifth greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 5l. For the sixth greatest quantity, the same rate, not exceeding 4l. For the seventh greatest quantity the same rate, not exceeding 2l. 10s.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, bart. of Stirling, to Miss Janet Dundas, second daughter of Major-general Thomas D. of Carron-hill.—Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Beatson, to Miss Reid, daughter of George R. esq. one of his majesty's commissioners of stamps.—William Gracie, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Elizabeth Emily James, eldest daughter of Thomas J. esq. of Hensingham hall, Cumberland.

At Aberdeen, Alexander Fiddes, esq. land surveyor of the customs, to Miss Jean Byres, only daughter of Captain Alexander B.

At Haddington, David Davidson, esq. late of the East India company's service at Canton, to Miss Janet Dean, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert D. of Kentish Town, London.

At Dumfries, Andrew White, esq. surgeon of the 88th regiment, to Miss Jane Bean, only daughter of Samuel B. esq. of Kennington.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Hon. David Smyth, of Methven, one of the senators of the college of justice.—Thomas Bruce, esq. of Arnot.—William Dalzell Colquhoun, of Garstaden, esq.—Mrs. Duff, wife of Colonel Duff, and daughter of Lady Louisa Manners. She fell a victim to the bite of a favourite dog. In fondling with him, he slightly bit her nose, and the appearance was so trifling that it was not thought to require any attention. The animal however, not long after, bit a boy who was playing with him, and discovered some symptoms which excited alarm, and he was therefore secured. Extirpation and the actual cautery was applied to the boy, who was by these means happily saved from danger. The dog afterwards exhibited every symptom of madness, and was destroyed. Unfortunately the melancholy fact was not discovered till too late to rescue a beautiful and amiable lady, who sunk

into the grave in the bloom of life, and in possession of every thing to make it pleasant and endearing.

At his house in Rose-street, the venerable and respected Dr. George Chapman, 87, formerly rector of the grammar-school of Dumfries, and afterwards of the academy of Banff, both which seminaries he advanced to the most flourishing state. He was a very eminent and successful teacher, not, perhaps, surpassed by any of his time, having fully exemplified in his practice the plan of his excellent "Treatise on Education." His literary attainments were very considerable, and he devoted himself to the communication of useful knowledge to almost the last day of his life. His placidity of temper, correctness of manners, benevolence and liberality of disposition, endeared him to every acquaintance and connection, and particularly to his pupils, who ever retained for him a filial veneration and respect, and manifested their attachment on many occasions, by the most flattering and liberal proofs. He took a cordial interest in the success and happiness of his scholars, and assiduously employed his influence and pecuniary assistance, when requisite, to an extent scarcely credible in his circumstances, for their establishment in life. A number of his pupils have enjoyed, or now occupy with reputation, distinguished situations in almost every quarter of the globe, and uniformly retained and manifested their regard for their amiable instructor. He expired without a struggle or groan, and literally fell asleep in the arms of his family, leaving a wife and two daughters to lament his loss, and his friends to regret the removal of a most exemplary character.

At Glasgow, in his 68th year, Mr. David Dale; whose loss will be long regretted, not only by his family, his relatives, and friends, but by his country; for there are few who have not heard of the character of this singularly-benevolent man. He had been infirm for some years, but was only confined by his last illness for two or three weeks preceding his death. His was a life of benevolence and extensive charity, without ostentation, without pride. Indeed, his constant aim was to hide from the eye of men his numberless acts of mercy—even the individuals who were saved from wretchedness and want by his liberality were often ignorant of the instrument which Providence had raised up for their deliverance. Agreeably to the injunction of the Master whom he served, his alms were done in secret—but they could not be entirely hid. Mr. Dale was the first who erected cotton-mills in Scotland, on the plan of the late Sir Richard Arkwright. His motive for doing so was highly praise-worthy—it was to extend the means of employment for the labouring class, to introduce habits of industry among the lower orders, and render them useful to their families, and to the community. Nor was his attention merely confined

to the object of finding them bread; he erected and maintained schools at his own expence for the education of all the young people employed about his extensive works at New Lanark, of whom there were several hundreds, and employed every means he could devise to have them instructed in religious knowledge. Mr. Dale was a Dissenter, and for many years one of the pastors of an Independent Congregation in Glasgow. In this character he possessed the esteem, love, and affection, not only of the flock over which he presided, but of the clergy and people of every other denomination. In his conversation and uniform practice he gave a meritorious example of the powerful influence of the Christian precepts, when men live under their influence, in leading them not only to attend with diligence to all the relative duties, making them good husbands, fathers, and neighbours, but loyal and dutiful subjects. Modest and unassuming in his manners, he endeavoured to hide himself from public notice—but “a city set on an hill-top cannot be hid.” His fellow-citizens, hailing him as a father, and anxious to extend his sphere of useful action, shewed their high esteem of this charitable dissenter—charitable in the true sense of the word—by calling him into the Council of the City, and making him one of its magistrates; an office which he discharged with singular diligence and paternal solicitude. During many years of the latter part of his life he was consulted on all important occasions, not only on matters relating to the public welfare of the city, but the private concerns of its citizens—nor did he ever refuse his services, for he considered not his life as his own, but as devoted to the welfare of his fellow-creatures. This is no fulsome eulogium to the memory of this singular man, whose whole life was an uniform transcript of the pure Christian character. His worth is deeply engraven in the hearts of all who knew his character, and his death is a real public calamity—an irretrievable loss to his country.—Mr. James Jackson, upwards of 50 years postmaster, 80.—Mrs. Scott, relict of Archibald S. esq. of the Royal Navy.

At Dundee barracks, Mrs. Ann Campbell, wife of Captain C. adjutant of the Stirling-shire militia.

At Stoneridge, Thomas Hood, esq.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Davidson, relict of Alexander D. esq. of Newton.

IRELAND.

The Linen Board of Ireland, in order to encourage the spinning of yarn for sail-cloth, canvas, duck, and drilling by machinery, which is deemed essentially necessary to the retaining and extending these branches of the linen manufactory, have given notice, that for every spindle, not less than 100, which shall be erected by any person after the 1st of January 1806, and before the 1st of January 1807, in a masterly and effectual manner, for spinning of linen, or hempen yarn, and to

be worked by water, steam, horses, or oxen, an equal number of spindles will be given by the Board, of the best construction, together with a sufficient apparatus for flaxing, and performing every other work, to render a sufficient quantity of flax or hemp ready for the spindles, to keep them constantly employed. For this the sum of 8000l. will be appropriated, and every encouragement which the Linen Board shall find necessary will be given to such persons as shall contract to make a sufficient quantity of spindles in Ireland, to the above value of 8000l. and to establish and continue a manufactory thereof, under the protection and patronage of the Board. As a further encouragement towards erecting spindles, to be worked as aforesaid, the trustees declare their intention of continuing the foregoing premium, by offering a like quantity of spindles in each of the two succeeding years, or appropriating a like, or greater sum, for procuring them, in case they shall find the good effects they expect to result from their present offer. And as a further encouragement towards spinning yarn, by spindles worked in manner aforesaid, a bounty after the rate of 2d. per yard will be given for each yard of sail-cloth, canvas, duck, or drilling, not less in value than 1s. 4d. the yard, and of 1½d. per yard for each yard less in value than 1s. 4d. but not under 1s. the warp and weft whereof shall be spun by spindles so worked, between the first day of January 1806 and the first day of January 1809, for the first 500,000 which shall be actually and *bona fide* sold by the makers thereof in each year.—For the best constructed and most efficacious machine for breaking and scutching hemp or flax, better than any hitherto in use in this kingdom, which shall be produced to the trustees before 1st January 1807, the sum of 100l.—A premium of 3d. per stone will be given for all flax which shall be scutched by mill machinery, worked by water, erected or added to any mill after 1st January 1806, and which shall be so scutched before the 1st January 1807, in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.—For every stone of sound hemp of Irish growth, well water-rotted and scutched, hackled and dressed fit for spinning, between the 1st of January 1806, and the 1st of January 1807, the sum of three-pence.

Married.] At Dublin, Brigadier-general Dyott, aide-de-camp to his majesty, to Miss Eleanor Thompson, second daughter of the late Samuel T. esq. of Green Mount, county of Antrim.—John Crampton, M.D. to Miss Charlotte White, sister to Sir John J. W. Jervis, bart.

At Limerick, by special licence, Edmond Scully, esq. son of James Scully, esq. of Killeacle, county of Tipperary, banker, to Miss O'Brien, daughter of the late Carberry O'Brien, esq. of Crannagh, in the said county.

Died.]

Died.] At Ardfry, county of Galway, Joseph Blake, esq. father of the late Lord Walscourt.

At Dublin, Thomas Kinsley, esq. one of the sheriffs peers of that city.—Mrs. Heatley, relict of Wm. H. esq. first cousin to the Duke of Argyle, and daughter of Wm. Montgomery, esq. of Rosemount, by whose decease without issue the earldom of Mount Alexander becomes extinct.—Lieut. Dobson, of the Royal Navy, lately arrived from England, to command one of his Majesty's gun-boats at Dublin. He brought with him an amiable wife and two children in distressed circumstances. He retired with his family to reside on board his vessel. Accustomed to the comforts of a gentlewoman, his wife was removed to lodgings, and died. Agonised at this sudden, severe, and premature deprivation, he was soon bereft of reason, and expired only six days after her. He was about 30 years of age, and had served his country faithfully. She was delicate, beautiful, and not twenty-two. Their children, a boy about three years old, and a girl about three months, have no means of even temporary support, but from those who have hearts to feel, and means to give.

At Fairfield, near Dublin, Richard Hayes, esq.

At Warrington, in the county of Antrim, Major Holt Waring, 83. He fought at the memorable battle of Dettingen, and his intrepidity in the execution of a very dangerous piece of service, during the action, attracted the notice, and gained him the applause of his Sovereign. With a rich stock of anecdote, he combined a considerable degree of taste and talent for composition, and polite literature. He was a sincere friend, a pleasant companion, and it is almost needless to add, a zealous supporter of the constitution in church and state.

At Londonderry, aged 56, in the house of the Rev. Doctor O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, the Rev. Francis O'Gallagher, a member of the Order of St. Francis, and lecturer of divinity on the Continent of Europe during the space of thirteen years, where he was well known in many of the Universities to be a great man in point of science and virtue;—was equally distinguished for his loyalty to his most gracious Majesty King George the third. He superintended the Diocesan seminary of Derry, under the late Right Rev. and great Dr. McDavitt, and lastly under the present Dr. O'Donnell.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, Pylas Talbot, late commander of the United States frigate, *The Constitution*, and of an American Squadron in the West Indies during the American war. He was brought up to the sea, but served the States first in the land service, being appointed captain of

foot in 1775. In April 1776, he went a volunteer on board Commodore Hopkins's Squadron; and for his gallant conduct the Congress promoted him to the rank of major, in which capacity he signalized himself at the battle of Rhode Island, in 1778. Further promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel at the recommendation of Count D'Estaing, the year following, when he cruised with success in the *Argo* sloop of twelve guns, in company with Paul Jones against the English, in 1779. In 1780, he had the command of the *Washington* privateer, in which he had some success, but was taken by the *Culloden* man of war. He seems to have been a man of fine feeling, for he very poetically described his situation in the *Jersey* prison ship, in a poem he published after his retirement, entitled, *The Prison Ship*. He was brought to Plymouth, and confined in Mill Prison. After attempting his escape, he was exchanged, but recaptured returning home, by an English privateer. However, he was lucky, after all, in escaping to Fairfield, in Connecticut. After the peace of 1783, he commanded several sloops and gun-brigs in his country's service; and is departed the world with the character of a brave officer, and an honest man.

At Vienna, Richard Meade, Earl of Clanwilliam, in the county of Cork, Ireland; Viscount Clanwilliam, Baron Guilford, and a Baronet. His lordship married, at Schuschnitz, in Bohemia, the Countess of Thunn, third daughter of Joseph, Count of Thunn, and Wilhelmina, Countess of Ulfeld, one of the most ancient families in Germany. Her ladyship died in childbed, August 8, 1804, and left three children; Richard, the present Earl, now ten years old, and two daughters. His lordship married, secondly, Lady Shuldham, who survives him. The late countess was the very interesting and amiable foreigner who afforded Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales an opportunity of displaying her benevolence and affability, in her way to this country. By some accident, her ladyship had lost her clothes, and was without money or friends. When Her Royal Highness and her suite went on board the packet, to take their passage for England, being informed of the rank and situation of her fellow-traveller, Her Royal Highness supplied her with clothes, and paid her ladyship every attention during her passage. No young Nobleman ever gave "fairer promise," than the deceased lord; his person was extremely prepossessing, and his manners were pleasing. He was educated under the auspices of his mother, the dowager Countess of Clanwilliam, who has been always considered a model of virtue and propriety. As soon as he was of age, he left his native country; and, becoming attached to the Continent, he resided principally upon it. His lordship was in his 39th year.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Emperor of the French, in pursuing a system of policy, which will ultimately prove inefficient and erroneous, has succeeded in propelling Prussia into a situation of hostility with this country; and he fondly flattered himself, that this unexpected obstruction to our commerce, would have thrown us into the last feeling of despair—but he has yet to learn the character of England, when directed by an active and wise ministry. It is true, that our trade must sustain temporary embarrassment, but this will be retrieved when our relative situation is correctly ascertained; for then it will be found in the enterprise and ingenuity of our merchants—modes of communication will be discovered. Our trade is not therefore in the danger which the miserable short-sightedness of our enemies thought would overwhelm it—but Prussia will soon find who is the greatest sufferer; her trade is annihilated, and she has not the capital or the means of supporting herself against the pressure of total commercial stagnation; three-fourths of her trade depends upon England, and the assistance of our credit. To what distresses, what embarrassments, and probably what discontents and inquietudes, may her conduct, her imprudence, and slavish submission to France give rise? We caution her to beware of the policy she is now adopting: it will end in the ruin not only of her commerce, but possibly of her monarchy. She forgets, and the French will not understand, that these obstructions to our trade cannot produce the effect intended; our resources are of that accommodating nature, that though numerous individuals may suffer, our commercial system will present an impregnable barrier to all their attacks. We often had occasion to observe, and we now repeat, that the people of the Continent cannot trade without our capital; and as our manufactures and our produce is essential to them, because it is a capital upon which we can give credit, they must and will have them in spite of all the regulations and obstructions introduced to prevent them.—If Bonaparte wishes to destroy the greatness of England, let him create capital in France, and on the Continent; then they can do without our manufactures, but not before.

The various orders that have been issued by our Government, with respect to Prussia, we think it right and useful to insert the abstract of what appeared in the Gazette. The first order was issued on the 15th of April, directing a general embargo on all Prussian vessels; and that no ship or vessel be allowed to clear out for any of the ports belonging to Prussia. On the 19th inst., after noticing the former order, an embargo is directed upon all vessels belonging to any ports or places in the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, excepting vessels under the Danish flag; nor is any freight-money, or property, appearing to belong to any subject of Prussia, or any persons residing in any of the aforesaid places, for which any proceedings are now depending in any of our prize-courts, to be decreed to be restored, nor any that has been decreed, to be paid till further order; nor is any person to pay any freight-money for merchandize now embargoed, or that may hereafter come in, but must be paid into the registry of the Admiralty till further pleasure. And it is further ordered, that those goods which are the property of subjects of this country may be unladen on giving bail to answer any proceedings, and on payment of the freight-money as before directed.

Little can be said of the present state of our markets, as prices of West India produce are merely nominal; no sales taking place during the moment of embarrassment.

Stocks have fluctuated very considerably since our last: Bank Stock, 212½ to 213; 3 per Cent. reduced, 59½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 60½; 4 per Cent. 76½; 5 per Cent. Navy, 92½; India Stock, 180; Bonds, 1 prem.; Omnium, 2¼ to 2½; Exchequer Bills, 1 to 2 prem.

The East India Company declare they will put up at their present March sale, besides the goods already declared, 1000 bales of Coffee; 24,600 bags of Sugar, Company's—on Tuesday, May 20; prompt, 15th of August.

The sale of Spices, which stands for Tuesday the 29th inst. is postponed to the 21st of May.

Further notice is given, that the Cinnamon has been allotted agreeably to the declaration issued on the 7th of February, and will be put up at the following prices:—

The 1st sort about 253 Bales, a 5s. 6d. per lb.

2d 459 5s. 0d.

3d 673 4s. 6d.

4th 215 3s. 6d.

The quantity of Tobacco imported and warehoused, averaged for the last six years, amounted to 31,374,916lb. a year. Ditto exported in a raw state, 80,637,682lb. Ditto delivered out for home manufacture, 13,122,895lb. Ditto exported in a manufactured state, 1,131,024lb. Ditto retained for home consumption, 11,988,874lb.

The quantity of British plantation Sugar imported for three years, ending the 5th of Jan. 1806, averaged in each year, 2,947,530cwt. 2 qrs. 2lb. Average exportations of the same, for the same period, 1,126,952cwt. 2 qrs. 9lb. Ditto retained, 1,688,946cwt. 1qr. 19lb.

The following are the average Prices at which Canal, Dock, Mine, and Insurance Office Shares have been sold in the Course of the Month by Mr. Scott, the Agent, in New Bridge-street.

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Navigation, at per share, 600l;—Leeds and Liverpool, with dividend, 184l.;—Grand Junction, 94l.;—Aston and Oldham, 69l;—Rochdale,

dale, 40l.;—Lancaster, 20l.;—Worcester and Birmingham, exclusive of all calls, 18l.;—West India Dock, 141l. per Cent.;—East India Dock, 120l.;—London Dock, 104 to 105l.;—Imperial Insurance, 10 per Cent. premium;—Globe Insurance, at 100l. a Par;—Rock Life Insurance, 16s. per share of 25l. premium;—Tavistock Mineral Canal, 145l. per share, for 55l. paid;—Little Duke Copper Mine, 65l. per share;—City of London Bonds, at 84l.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather in the preceding month has been, upon the whole, favourable to vegetation; the Wheat, winter Tares and early-sown spring Corn look flourishing and well; and the snow did not impede the operations of husbandry. The farmers in most of the forward districts have nearly finished sowing their barley and grass seeds.

Turnips have remained to the end of the season, sound and good; the Swedish kind remarkably so, affording an immense quantity of succulent and nutritious food; and too much attention cannot be paid to this excellent and valuable root, as a late crop for ewes and lambs and feeding sheep, on which they will thrive till tares, clover, and grass seeds, are ready to receive them.

In the Isle of Ely, the fens were laid under water by the snow, which fell in March, and prevented the farmers from sowing their Oats so early as is customary with them. The Cole-feed for sheep is nearly done; that which stands for feed looks pretty well. On the high lands the wheat looks promising, and Beans and Barley have been sown; and in the low parts the season has been unfavourable for lambing; a good many ewes, as well as lambs, have been lost. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 74s. 4d. per quarter; Barley, 35s. 10d.; Rye, 46s. 1d.

The Grasses, both natural and artificial, have lately improved much; and the Meadows and Pastures in the inland counties, which are in tolerable condition, and particularly those for many miles around the metropolis, appear beautifully thriving, green, and luxuriant.

The late dry weather has afforded an opportunity of top dressing with foot and ashes, the Clover and Wheats, and rolling all the young growing crops.

There has been, at the late fairs, no scarcity of lean stock, which still maintain great prices, as also do store sheep, ewes, and lambs.

Cows and calves are much in demand, and at high prices. Pigs of all sorts are both scarce and dear. In Smithfield Market Beef fetches from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 8d. per stone of 8lb; Mutton from 3s. to 5s. 8d.; and Pork, 5s. 8d.

Young fresh Horses, for the collar or the saddle, still continue to sell well.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of March, to the 24th of April, 1846, inclusive, two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.47, April 17. Wind W.
Lowest 29.4, April 13. Wind N.E.

Thermometer.

Highest 63°, April 20. Wind E.
Lowest 32°, April 13 & 15. Wind N.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 32 hundredths of an inch. } On the Evening of the 13th inst. the mercury was no higher than 29.42, and at the same hour of the 14th it stood at 29.75.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. } The thermometer stood at 57° on the 22d, and on the 23d it was not higher than 47°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is very trifling, being equal only to the fractional part of an inch in height; we shall therefore refer the exact measure to our next Report.

The temperature of the weather has been variable, but low, the average height of the thermometer having been for the whole month under 45°. The north and north-easterly winds have been severely felt, and of long continuance: from those points the wind has blown 22 days out of the 31. Five days it has snowed, and on one, namely the 4th inst. there was a considerable quantity on the ground.

On the 19th, from eight till half past ten A. M. we experienced in the metropolis, and on the north side of it, a very heavy fog, which rendered the atmosphere so dark as to make the aid of candles absolutely necessary. At the Old-Bailey, the candles were lighted before the court could proceed to business, nor were they diminished till the time above referred to.

Communications for this Magazine are thankfully received, if sent (Post-free) to Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.